

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL

ANNUAL REPORT

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

2006



Is é ráiteas misin an Garda Síochána an Leibhéal so aimsithe is airde a bhaint amach

- i gCosaint Phearsanta • Tiomantas Pobail • Slándáil Stáit

The Mission of An Garda Síochána is to achieve the highest attainable level of

- Personal Protection • Community Commitment • State Security



# RÉAMHRÁ - FOREWORD

A Aire, a chara

Tá áthas orm tuarascáil bhliantúil an Gharda Síochána don bhliain 2006 a chur i do láthair.

Is í seo an chéad tuarascáil bhliantúil nach bhfuil anailís mhionsonraithe ar choireanna comhshnaidhmtha leis ó tá feidhm thiomús agus fhoilsiú staitisticí mar iad ar an Lár-Oifig Straidrimh anois. Ach tá cuntas gearr ar choireacht ceannlíne don bhliain san áireamh ann agus léiríonn sé méadú de 1.4% ar líon na gcoireanna mar iad a taifeadh i 2005. Taifeadh ráta braite an-ard de 40% don bhliain.

Thit líon na mbásanna ar an mbóthar i gcomparáid le 2005 ach tá siad fós ag leibhéal ard neamhghlactha. Lean an méadú de réir a chéile ar acmhainní arna sannadh d'aonaid tráchta ar fud na tíre ar feadh na bliana, ag comtharlú le comhaltaí ag teacht amach as Coláiste an Gharda. Ag deireadh na bliana bhí líon iomlán de 805 oifigeach sa chóir tráchta agus iad tiomanta i leith bhainistiú na tráchta agus forfheidhmiú reachtaíochta i dtaca le trácht ar bhóithre.

Ba é óstáil Chorn Ryder in Éirinn ag Club K i Meán Fómhair buaicphointe spóirt na bliana agus chuidigh ionchur pleanála an Gharda Síochána go mór leis an rath a bhí

ar an ócáid ar fad.

Ag deireadh na bliana bhí líon de 12,954 comhalta faoi mhionn san eagraíocht agus 1,126 oiliúnaí i mbun oiliúna de réir an chláir earcaíochta luathaithe, atá sceidealta le leanúint go 2010 i ndiaidh chinneadh an Rialtais líon an Gharda Síochána go 15,000. Tugadh isteach Cúltaca an Gharda i gcaitheamh na bliana agus sannadh 36 comhalta a chríochnaigh a gcuid oiliúna i mí na Nollag do Bhaile Átha Cliath, Corcaigh, Gaillimh agus Sligeach.

Is mian liom mo bhuíochas a ghabháil leis an Rialtas, leatsa go pearsanta agus le d'oifigh sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí as an tacaíocht a soláthraíodh don Gharda Síochána i gcaitheamh na bliana ar fad.

Noel Ó Conaire  
Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána



Dear Minister

I am pleased to present to you the annual report of An Garda Síochána for 2006.

This marks the first annual report that does not incorporate a detailed analysis of crime as the function of compiling and publishing such statistics now rests with the Central Statistics Office. However, a snapshot of headline crime for the year is

included and shows an increase of 1.4% on the number of such crimes recorded in 2005. An impressive detection rate of 40% was recorded for the year.

While road fatalities decreased when compared to the 2005 figure they remain at an unacceptably high level. The phased increase in resources assigned to traffic units throughout the country continued during the year, coinciding with graduations from the Garda College and at the end of the year the overall strength of the traffic corps stood

at 805 officers dedicated to traffic management and the enforcement of road traffic legislation.

Ireland's hosting of the Ryder Cup at the K Club in September was the sporting highlight of the year and the planning input of An Garda Síochána played a significant part in the overall success of the event.

At the end of the year there were 12,954 sworn personnel in the organisation, with a further 1,126 students in training in line with the accelerated recruitment programme, which is scheduled to continue until 2010 following the Government's decision to increase the strength of An Garda Síochána to 15,000. The Garda Reserve was also introduced during the year with 36 members, assigned to Dublin, Cork, Galway and Sligo, graduating in December.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Government, to you personally and your officials in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for the support provided to An Garda Síochána throughout the year.

Noel Conroy  
Commissioner of An Garda Síochána

## SCÉIM RABHAIDH DO DHAOINE FÁSTA

Tugadh isteach an Scéim Rabhaidh do Dhaoine Fásta go luath i 2006 chun líon na gcásanna coiriúla a bhí á dtabhairt os comhair na gcúirteanna a laghdú. Faoin scéim seo is féidir leis an nGarda Síochána rabhadh a thabhairt do chiontóirí, in ionad iad a ionchúiseamh. Laghdaíonn an scéim an méid ama a chaitheann gardaí ag freastal ar chúirteanna ionas gur féidir iad a imscaradh ar dhualgais oibríúcháin.

Tá feidhm ag an scéim maidir le raon cionta a roghnaíodh tar éis dul i gcomhairle le hOifig Stiúirtheoir na nIonchúiseamh Poiblí. Measadh go raibh cionta achomair, ach cionta faoi na hAchtanna um Thrácht ar Bhóithre agus cionta a d'eascair as iompar a bhféadfaí a rá ina thaobh go bhféadfadh sé gortú tromchúiseamh a dhéanamh do dhuine nó damáiste mór do mhaoín, oiriúnach don scéim seo. Cuireadh san áireamh chomh maith cionta indíotáilte nach raibh cionthromchúiseach le roinnt cionta eile mar mhéideanna beaga bia, dí nó earraí tí a ghoid, agus ionsaithe nuair nach raibh gortú suntasach i gceist leo. Is í gné lánach na scéime seo ná an rabhadh a thugtar don chiontóir ag an Oifigeach Ceantair (ceannfort), nó ag Cigire ag feidhmiú sa cháil sin. Tugtar sracchuntas ar an scéim agus ar na treoirlínte dá chur chun feidhme i ndoiciméad míniúcháin, atá ar fáil ar láithreán an Gharda, [www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)



Tá buntáistí nach beag ag gabháil leis an Scéim Rabhaidh do Dhaoine Fásta do roinnt mhaith de na páirtithe leasmhara sa chóras ceartais choiriúil. Buntáiste d'íospartaigh ná go lorgáitear a dtuairimí agus go dtógtar i gcuntas iad. Ní bhíonn orthu freastal ar an gcúirt, ná fianaise a thabhairt.

Tá cosaintí éifeachtacha sa scéim chun cearta ciontóirí a chosaint. D'fhéadfadh sé go ndíspreagfar ciontóirí nach bhfuil ciontú coiriúil acu cheana ó chionta a dhéanamh sa todhchaí trí rabhadh seachas ionchúiseamh a fháil. I gcás ciontóirí nach ndearna cionta tromchúiseacha agus gur dócha nach n-athchiontóidh siad, tugtar a gcás chun críche gan an mhoill a bheadh i gceist le himeachtaí coiriúla.

## ADULT CAUTIONING SCHEME

deemed appropriate for consideration. Indictable charges of a comparatively minor nature such as theft of small amounts of food, drink or household products, and assaults which were not intended to cause significant harm, were also included.

The central feature of the scheme is the caution administered to the offender by the District Officer (Superintendent), or an Inspector acting in such a capacity. Details of the scheme and the guidelines for its implementation are outlined in an explanatory document, which is available on the Garda website, [www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie).

The Adult Cautioning Scheme provides many of the stakeholders in the Criminal Justice system with a range of significant benefits. Victims benefit as a result of their views being sought and taken into account. They are also spared the need to attend, and give their evidence, in court.

The scheme has effective safeguards to uphold the rights of offenders. Offenders without criminal convictions may be deterred from acting in a criminal manner in future through cautioning rather than prosecution. Less serious offenders who are considered unlikely to re-offend have their cases concluded without the time delay involved in criminal proceedings.



## BAINISTÍOCHT STRAITÉISEACH AGUS ACMHAINNE • STRATEGIC & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Is é an Leas-Choimisinéir Peter Fitzgerald atá i gceannas ar Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne.

Cuireann an An Leas-Choimisinéir, Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne, comhairle ar an gCoimisinéir maidir leis an treo straitéiseach is fearr don Gharda Síochána agus maidir le bainistíocht gaolmhar ar fheidhmíocht straitéiseach. Tá Straitéis Chorpóraideach an Gharda Síochána agus na Pleananna Póilíneachta Bliantúla a ghabhann leo forthábhachtach sa mhéid seo.

Is é an Leas-Choimisinéir, Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne, ionadaí ainmnithe an Gharda Síochána ar an gComhairle Náisiúnta Coireachta agus ar Choiste Iniúcháireachta an Gharda Síochána.

Tá an oifig Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne freagrach as trí phríomhroinn straitéiseach de chuid an Gharda Síochána.

- Bainistíocht Daonacmhainne
- Stiúthóir Airgeadais
- Straitéis agus Seirbhísí

### Struchtúr an Bhrainse

Tá freagracht dhíreach ar Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne chomh maith as an Aonad Forbartha Eagraíochta agus as Rannóg Iniúchta Inmheánaigh an Gharda.

### An tAonad Forbartha Eagraíochta

Feidhmíonn an tAonad Forbartha Eagraíochta (ODU) mar chomhairleoir inmheánach do bhainistíocht an Gharda agus tuairiscíonn don Leas-Choimisinéir, SRM. Ar chúraimí an ODU tá:

- taighde a sholáthar maidir le struchtúir, próisis agus cleachtais na ngníomhaireachtaí idirnáisiúnta forfheidhmiúcháin dlí;
- anailís straitéiseach a dhéanamh ar ranna an Gharda agus ar bheartais do lucht bainistíochta an Gharda;
- cuidiú le hOifig an Leas-Choimisinéara SRM san athbhreithniú bliantúil a dhéantar ar phleananna póilíneachta agus maidir le cur chun feidhme Straitéis Chorpóraideach an Gharda;
- athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar éifeachtúlacht aonad agus ranna den Gharda, trí scrúdú a dhéanamh ar a modhanna oibre agus a n-ualach oibre mar aon le hanailís ar ghníomhaíochtaí chun a riachtanais le haghaidh acmhainne a fháil amach.

### Rannóg Iniúchta Inmheánaigh an Gharda

Ar an gcaoi chéanna, tuairiscíonn Rannóg Iniúchta Inmheánaigh an Gharda (GIAS) go díreach don Leas-Choimisinéir, SRM. Tá creat dlí agus rialúcháin na feidhme iniúcháireachta le haghaidh An Gharda Síochána le fáil ag ailt 43, 44 & 45 d'Acht an Gharda Síochána 2005. Is iad príomhchuspóirí Rannóg Iniúchta Inmheánaigh an Gharda athbhreithniú agus breithmheas a dhéanamh ar:

- na próisis, córais agus nósanna imeachta gnó atá ar bun in An Garda Síochána maidir le cúrsaí airgeadais agus cuntasacht i leith maoin phoiblí;
- leorgacht, iontaofacht agus iomláine an eolais atá á sholáthar do chinnteoireacht agus do chuntasacht;
- a mhéid a ghéilltear do reachtaíocht agus do Rialacháin Chóid; agus do phleananna, nósanna imeachta agus beartais eagraíochta;
- na nósanna imeachta maidir le fáil agus díúscairt sócmhainne agus cosaint na

sócmhainne sin ó chailteanas nó mí-úsáid; agus

- na socruithe d'úsáid éifeachtach, éifeachtúil agus eacnamúil acmhainne seirbhíse.

Le linn 2006 ar fad, bhí cúram ar an Oifig Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne maidir le cur chun feidhme agus rialú na dtionscadal straitéiseach seo a leanas:

### Straitéis Chorpóraideach an Gharda 2007-2009

Tá Oifig an Leas-Choimisinéara Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne freagrach as dearadh, cur chun feidhme agus athbhreithniú Straitéis Chorpóraideach an Gharda 2007-2009. Is í seo an chéad straitéis chorpóraideach a ceapadh de réir fhorálacha Acht an Gharda Síochána, 2005.

Bhunaigh an Leas-Choimisinéir Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne an Grúpa Oibre um Straitéis Chorpóraideach. Breithníodh aighneachtaí ó fhorais phoiblí, ó ghrúpaí leasmhara agus ó dhaoine aonair nuair a bhí an Straitéis Chorpóraideach á réiteach. D'fhaomhaigh an Coimisinéir agus an tAire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí an doiciméad deiridh.

### Plean Póilíneachta Bliantúil 2007

Bhí cúram ar an Leas-Choimisinéir Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne as réiteach Phlean Póilíneachta Bliantúil 2007. Is é Plean 2007 an chéad chéim i dtreo cur chun feidhme Straitéis Chorpóraideach an Gharda Síochána 2007-2009 agus is é an chéad phlean a réitíodh de réir fhorálacha cuntasachta Acht an Gharda Síochána, 2005. Dírfonn an plean ar shábháilteacht an phoiblí, ar mhúinín an phoiblí agus ar chuntasacht phoiblí thrédhearach, ós iad sin na trí riachtanas poiblí den Straitéis Chorpóraideach 2007-2009.

### Clár um Cheannaireacht Feidhmiúcháin a Fhorbairt

Soláthraíonn Clár um Cheannaireacht Feidhmiúcháin an Gharda deiseanna struchtúracha, iomlánaíthe agus fócasaithe d'fhorbairt ceannaireachta chun éascú a dhéanamh ar fhorás pearsanta agus forbairt ghairmiúil núicléas d'Oifigigh Shinsearach an Gharda a d'fhéadfaí a mheas mar dhaoine a bheadh oiriúnach do chéim an Choimisinéara Cúnta agus do chéimeanna os a chionn.

Chuir deichniúr ball ag céim an Phríomhcheannfoirt ón nGarda Síochána mar aon le rannpháirtithe ón Strathclyde Police agus ó Sheirbhís Phoilíneachta Thuaisceart Éireann (PSNI) tús leis an gclár i mí Mheán Fómhair 2006.

### Athrú Eagraíochtúil

D'ullmhaigh an Leas-Choimisinéir Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne moltaí maidir le **T u a r a s c á i l Chigireacht** an Gharda Síochána agus **T u a r a s c á i l Idirthréimhseach** an Ghrúpa Chomhairligh um Bainistíocht an Gharda agus **F o r b a i r t Ceannaireachta**.



Strategic and Resource Management is headed by Deputy Commissioner Peter Fitzgerald.

Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management advises the Commissioner in respect of the optimum strategic direction for the Garda Síochána and associated management of strategic performance. The Garda Corporate Strategy and Annual Policing Plans are pertinent in this respect.

Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management is the nominated representative of the Garda Síochána on the National Crime Council and the Garda Síochána Audit Committee.

The office of Strategic and Resource Management is responsible for three key strategic sections in the Garda Síochána.

- Human Resource Management
- Director of Finance
- Strategy and Services

### Branch Structure

Strategic and Resource Management also has direct responsibility for the Organisation Development Unit and Garda Internal Audit Section.

### Organisation Development Unit

The Organisation Development Unit (ODU) acts as an internal consultancy for Garda Management which reports to Deputy Commissioner, SRM. The ODU's role includes:

- the provision of research into the structures, processes and practices of international law enforcement agencies;
- the strategic analysis of Garda sections and policies for Garda Management;
- to assist the Office of Deputy Commissioner SRM in the annual review of the Policing Plans and implementation of the Garda Corporate Strategy;
- to review the effectiveness of Garda units and sections, through an examination of their work methods, workload and activity analysis to determine their requirements for resources.

### Garda Síochána Internal Audit Section

The Garda Internal Audit Section (GIAS) similarly reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner, SRM. The legal and regulatory framework of the audit function for An Garda Síochána is contained at Sections 43, 44 & 45 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005. The primary objectives of the Garda Internal Audit Section are to review and appraise:

- the business processes, systems and procedures operating in An Garda Síochána with regard to financial matters and public property accountability;
- the adequacy, reliability and integrity of the information being provided for decision-making and accountability;
- the degree of compliance with legislation and Code Regulations; and with organisational plans, procedures and policies;
- the procedures for the acquisition and disposal of assets and the safeguarding of these assets from loss or misuse; and
- the arrangements for the effective, efficient and economic use of service resources.



Throughout 2006, the Office of Strategic and Resource Management was responsible for the implementation and control of the following strategic projects:

### Garda Corporate Strategy 2007-2009

The office of Deputy Commissioner Strategic and Resource Management is responsible for the design, implementation and review of the Garda Síochána Corporate Strategy 2007-2009. This is the first Corporate Strategy to be developed in accordance with the provisions of the Garda Síochána Act, 2005.

Deputy Commissioner Strategic and Resource Management established the Corporate Strategy Working Group. Submissions from public bodies, interested groups and individuals were considered in the preparation of the Corporate Strategy. The final document was approved by the Commissioner and the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

### Annual Policing Plan 2007

Deputy Commissioner Strategic and Resource Management had responsibility for the preparation of the 2007 Annual Policing Plan. The 2007 Plan is the first step towards the implementation of the Garda Síochána Corporate Strategy 2007-2009 and is the first to be developed in accordance with the accountability provisions of the Garda Síochána Act, 2005. The plan is focused on public safety, public confidence and transparent public accountability, the three public imperatives of the Corporate Strategy 2007-2009.

### Development of Executive Leadership Programme

The Garda Executive Leadership Programme provides structured, integrated and focused leadership development opportunities to facilitate the personal growth and professional development of a nucleus of senior Garda Officers who may be considered suitable for service in the rank of Assistant Commissioner and above.

Ten members of Chief Superintendent rank from An Garda Síochána together with participants from the Strathclyde Police and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) commenced the Programme in September 2006.

### Organisational Change

Deputy Commissioner Strategic and Resource Management prepared recommendations regarding the Reports of The Garda Síochána Inspectorate and Interim Report of the Advisory Group on Garda Management and Leadership Development.



## OIBRÍOCHTAÍ

Tá cúram ar an Leas-Choimisinéir Fachtna Murphy maidir le gach póilíníú oibríúcháin agus slándáil Stáit agus cuireann sé comhairle ar an gCoimisinéir i dtaobh gach ceist mar sin. I measc thosaíochtaí an Gharda Síochána i 2006 bhí laghdú agus coisceadh coireachta; póilíníú arindfheictheachta; foinsí rúnda faisnéis dhaonna; maoirsiú ar thabhairt isteach moltaí Thuascáil Bhinse Fiosrúcháin Morris, Thuascáil Barr; Tuascálacha Chigireacht an Gharda agus Thuascáil Uí Aodha ar phóilíníú oibríúcháin; cur le hacmhainn an Gharda Síochána le haghaidh mórim-scrúduithe coireachta.

I bhFeabhra, i ndiaidh deimhniú ráig de Influenza Éanúil sa RA, chuaigh an Leas-Choimisinéir i gceannas ar Ghrúpa Oibre chun a chinntiú go mbeadh na heagraíochtaí seo ullamh faoi chomhair aon teagmhais nó briseadh amach amhrasta sa tír seo, go háirithe i ngeall ar ár teorainn talún leis an RA. Réitíodh pleananna teagmhásacha ag leibhéal rannach agus Réigiúnach. Ba é an Leas-Choimisinéir ionadaí an Gharda Síochána ar an nGrúpa Idir-Rannach, faoi cheannas an Aire Talamhóchta, a bhunaigh an Rialtas i ngeall ar thromchúis na bagartha ar Éirinn.

Ag éirí as na moltaí a rinneadh i dTuascálacha Morris ón mBinse Fiosrúcháin maidir le caimiléireacht líomhnaithe ag roinnt comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána i Roinn Dhún na nGall chuaigh an Leas-Choimisinéir, Oibríochtaí, i nDún na nGall i gceannas ar Ghrúpa Oibre chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar úsáid foinsí faisnéis dhaonna ag an nGarda Síochána. Dá bharr sin tugadh isteach beartas agus nósanna imeachta nua a cuireadh chun feidhme i 2006. Bunaíodh an tAonad Náisiúnta Bainistiú Foinsí chun maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme beartais, nósanna imeachta agus oiliúna le haghaidh láimhseáil / bainistiú daonacmhainní ag an nGarda Síochána.

Aithníodh póilíníú arindfheictheachta mar cheann de na príomhthosaíochtaí don Gharda Síochána i 2006 agus thug an Leas-Choimisinéir, Oibríochtaí, isteach tionscnaimh, ar bhonn píolótach, i ngach Réigiún Garda dírithe ar láithreach an Gharda Síochána a mheadú i Ranna Garda roghnaithe – RCBAC Thiar; Sligeach/Liatroim; Cathair Chorcaí; An Longfort/An Iarmh; Gaillimh Thiar agus Port Láirge/Cill Chainnigh. Aithníodh na príomhréimsí seo a leanas agus díríodh orthu sna treoscéimeanna:

- Bainistiú neamhláithreachta

- Patról tascanna
- Comharthaí & siombailí
- Patrólú bainistiúcháin
- Bainistiú cúirte

Lean an Garda Síochána de bheith ag díriú orthu siúd atá bainteach le coireacht eagraithe. Tionóladh an Comhchoiste Trasteorann ar Choireacht Eagraithe i Léim an Mhadaidh i nDeireadh Fómhair chun treochtaí nua coireachta a aithint agus réimsí comhair a aontú sa chomhrac leanúnach in éadan coirpigh eagraithe atá ag feidhmiú ar dhá thaobh na teorann.

Tionscnáidh Oibríocht 'Anvil' ag an gCoimisinéir i Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath an 17ú Bealtaine, 2005. Tionscnamh póilíneachta faisnéistheoraithe is ea é a dhíríonn ar choirpigh ghníomhacha agus ar a geompháirtithe atá bainteach le coireacht thromchúiseach trí chur isteach ar ghníomhaíocht choiriúil agus é a chos trí bhithin patrólú fairsing feiceálach breise, agus seicphointí seasta, ag patrólú ghluasteacha agus coise in éide, arna dtacú ag patrólú armtha as éide. Le cois an phatrólaithe fheiceálaigh seo táthar ag tabhairt faoi oibríochtaí rúnda faisnéistheoraithe le linn Oibríocht 'Anvil' ina mbíonn aonaid áitiúla agus pearsanra ó aonaid imscrúdaithe náisiúnta an Gharda páirteach.

Lasmuigh de Réigiún Chathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath gabhadh 4,044 duine agus urghabhadh 286 arm tine. Ritheadh roinnt oibríochtaí rathúla agus is gabhálacha tábhachtacha i ngach Réigiún Garda a bhí de thoradh air sin. Tar éis anailís ar threochtaí coireachta ag bainistiúch shinséarach an Gharda díríodh ar chionta eile ceannlíne, lena n-áirítear buirgléireacht agus cionta a bhain le gadaíocht, ar nós gadaíochtaí ó shiopaí, ó fheithiclí agus cionta gadaíochta eile i bhfoirm tionscnamh spriocaimithe a laghdaigh go mór líon na gcionta den sórt sin a taifeadadh i gcaitheamh 2006.

I gCeantar Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath amháin, gabhadh 3,500 duine nach mór le haghaidh mórchionta coiriúla. Rinneadh 17,000 cuardach nach mór sa Réigiún agus eagraíodh breis is 23,600 seicphointe. Urghabhadh breis is 5,500 feithicil faoi fhorálacha alt 41, an tAcht um Thrácht ar Bhóithre, 1994 agus urghabhadh 290 arm tine sa tréimhse seo. Urghabhadh maoin de luach tuairim is €10m i RCBAC i 2006.

## OPERATIONS

Deputy Commissioner Fachtna Murphy has responsibility for all operational policing and State security and advises the Commissioner on all such matters. Crime reduction and prevention; high-visibility policing; covert human intelligence source management; overseeing the introduction of the recommendations of the Morris and Barr Reports; Reports of the Garda Inspectorate and the Hayes Report on operational policing; improving the capacity of An Garda Síochána for major crime investigations were among the priorities for An Garda Síochána in 2006.

In February, following the confirmation of an outbreak of Avian Influenza in the UK Deputy Commissioner, Operations chaired a Working Group to ensure the organisations preparedness for any incident or suspected outbreak on these shores and contingency plans were prepared. The Deputy Commissioner also represented An Garda Síochána on the Inter-Departmental Group, chaired by the Minister for Agriculture which had been established by Government given the seriousness of the threat to Ireland.

Arising from the recommendations contained in the Morris Reports' from the Tribunal of inquiry into alleged corruption by some members of An Garda Síochána in Donegal Division Deputy Commissioner, Operations chaired a Working Group to examine the use of human intelligence sources by An Garda Síochána resulting in the introduction of new policy and procedures being implemented during 2006. The National Source Management Unit was established to have over-sight of the implementation of policy, procedures and training for the handling / managing of human sources by An Garda Síochána.

High-visibility policing was identified as one of main priorities for An Garda Síochána in 2006 and Deputy Commissioner, Operations introduced initiatives, on a pilot-basis, in each Garda Region aimed at increasing the visibility of An Garda Síochána in the selected Garda Divisions – DMR West; Sligo / Leitrim; Cork City; Longford / Westmeath; Galway West and Waterford / Kilkenny Divisions. The following key areas were identified and targeted during the pilots:

- Absence Management

- Task patrols
- Signs & symbols
- Management patrolling
- Court management

An Garda Síochána continued to target those involved in Organised Crime and the Joint Cross-Border Organised Crime Conference was held in Limavaddy in October in order to identify new crime trends and to agree on areas of joint cooperation in the continuing fight against organised crime with a cross-border dimension.

Operation 'Anvil' which was initiated in the Dublin Metropolitan Region in 2005 and was expanded to all Garda Divisions during 2006. The Operation is an intelligence-led policing initiative targeting active criminals and their associates involved in serious crime by preventing and disrupting this criminal activity, through extensive additional overt patrolling, and static checkpoints, by uniform mobile and foot patrols, supported by armed plain-clothes patrols. In addition to this overt patrolling, intelligence-led covert operations are also being undertaken in the course of Operation 'Anvil' involving local units and personnel from Garda national investigative units.

Outside the Dublin Metropolitan Regions there were 4,044 arrests and 286 firearms seized and a number of successful operations were run which resulted in significant arrests in every Garda Region. Following an analysis of crime trends by senior Garda management further headline offences, including burglary and theft related offences, such as thefts from shops, thefts from vehicles and other theft offences were the subject of targeted initiatives which resulted in a significant reduction in the numbers of such offences recorded during 2006.

In the Dublin Metropolitan Region alone, almost 3,500 arrests were made for serious criminal offences. Almost 17,000 searches were conducted in the Region and over 23,600 checkpoints performed. Over 5,500 vehicles were seized under the provisions of section 41, Road Traffic Act, 1994 and 290 firearms were recovered during the same period. Property to the value of approx. €10m was also recovered in the DMR in 2006.

Reáchtáladh an 36ú craobhchomórtas imeartha gailf idir na Stáit Aontaithe agus an Eoraip ag Club K, Teach Srafián, Co. Chill Dara i Meán Fómhair 2006 agus bhí súile an domhain dírithe ar Éirinn. Ba í an ócáid ba mhó in Éirinn anuraidh, an ócáid ghailf ba mhó ar domhain agus, i ndiaidh Chorn an Domhain, an ócáid spóirt ba mhó sa domhan i 2006.

Bhí súil le breis is 45,000 de lucht féachana chuile lá imeartha agus mar sin bhí gá le planáil chúramach lena n-áirítear bainistiú tráchta, bainistiú sluaite agus cordún a chur timpeall ar shráidbhaile Theach Srafián chun a chinntiú nach rachadh ach daoine agus feithiclí creidiúnaithe, agus cónaitheoirí áitiúla san áireamh, i bhfoisceacht Club K agus a chinntiú ag an am céanna go raibh an cur isteach chomh beag is ab fhéidir.

Bhí gá le próiseas comhairliúcháin leis na páirtithe leasmhara ar fad, lena n-áirítear grúpaí de chónaitheoirí áitiúla, Comhairle Contae Chill Dara, Ryder Cup Ltd., Kildare Country and Golf Club (Club K), cósaint shibhialta agus seirbhís éigeandála etc. le go mbeadh rath ar ócáid ollmhóir mar seo. Bhí gá le hidirchaidreamh chomh maith le gníomhaireachtaí eile forfheidhmiúcháin dlí agus slándála san Eoraip agus sna Stáit



Aontaithe, mar aon le lucht Turais PGA na hEorpa, a bhfuil taithí sa réimse seo acu.

Bunaíodh Grúpa Oibre Garda a bhí comhdhéanta d'ionadaithe ó Roinn Cheatharlach / Chill Dara, Coireacht & Slándáil, Idirchaidreamh & Cosaint, Slándáil & Faisnéis, Seirbhísí Tacaíochta Náisiúnta, Aonaid Tacaíochta Oibríúcháin, lena n-áirítear Aonad na Madraí, an tAonad Aerthacaíochta, an tAonad Uisce agus Aonad na gCapall, Teileachumarsáid / Seirbhísí agus an Oifig Phreasa agus Chaidreamh Poiblí. Bhí gá le breis is 7,000 foireann a fhosú, ar chonarthaí gearrthearma den chuid is mó, d'óstáil Chorn Ryder, agus b'éigean gach duine díobh a sheiceáil tríd an Aonad Lárnach Seiceála.

The 36th Ryder Cup golf match-play tournament between the USA and Europe was held at the K Club, Straffan, Co. Kildare in September, 2006 and the world's eyes were on Ireland. It was the biggest event in Ireland during the year, the world's biggest golf event and, after the World Cup, the second biggest event in the world in 2006.

With over 45,000 spectators expected each match day major planning was essential, to include traffic management, crowd control and to place a cordon around the village of Straffan to ensure that only accredited people and vehicles, including local residents, were permitted within the vicinity

of the K Club, while ensuring that disruption was kept to a minimum.

A consultation process with all stakeholders, to include local residents' groups, Kildare County Council, Ryder Cup Ltd., Kildare Country and Golf Club (the K Club), the civil defence and other emergency services, was essential for the smooth-running of an event on this scale. Liaison was also essential with other law enforcement and security agencies in Europe and the US, as well as the European PGA tours, who have vast experience.

A Garda Working Group was established comprising of representatives from Carlow / Kildare Division, Crime & Security, Liaison & Protection, Security & Intelligence, National Support Services, Operational Support Units, including the Dog Unit, the Air Support Unit, the Water Unit and the Mounted Unit, Telecommunications / Services and the Press and Public Relations Office. The hosting of the Ryder Cup necessitated over 7,000 staff being employed, mostly on short-term contracts – all of whom had to be fully vetted through the Central Vetting Unit.



## BAINISTÍOCHT DAONACMHAINNÍ

Tá cúram foriomlán as bainistiú daonachmhainní, lena n-áirítear comhaltaí an Gharda agus comhaltaí neamh-Gharda ar fud eagraíocht an Gharda.

Tá Ardcheannfort i gceannas ar gach rannóg, agus is stiúthóir sibhialtach é an Stiúthóir Daonachmhainní Sibhialtach. Is í an Coimisinéir Cúnta, Catherine Clancy, atá i gceannas ar Bhainistíocht Daonachmhainní agus tuairiscíonn sí don Leas-Choimisinéir, Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainne.

### Leithdháileadh Daonachmhainní ar an nGarda Síochána

Amhail ar an 31ú Nollaig 2006 ba é leithdháileadh daonachmhainní iomlán an Gharda Síochána 14,969.

Pearsanra Lánaimseartha (Faoi mhionn)	12,954
Pearsanra Sibhialtach (Neamh-mhionnaithe)	1,979
Cúltaca an Gharda	36
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>14,969</b>

I rith 2006, glacadh le 1,114 Oiliúnaí Garda i gColáiste an Gharda chun dul i mbun oiliúna mar Oiliúnaí Garda/Garda ar Promhadh. Ritheadh feachtas earcaíochta i nDeireadh Fómhair, 2006 as sin fuarthas 9,159 iarratas, as ar roghnaíodh 1,110 chun dul i mbun oiliúna i 2007.

Seoladh Cúltaca an Gharda i 2006 agus chuaigh na chéad 36 ball den Chúltaca i mbun oiliúna ag Coláiste an Gharda i Meán Fómhair. Chríochnaigh siad a gcuid oiliúna ar 15ú Nollaig, 2006.

Mar chuid den phróiseas sibhialtacháin, Bainisteoir Daonachmhainní agus Stiúthóir Daonachmhainní Sibhialtach, cruthaíodh agus líonadh i mbliana.

Ar na sainphoist sibhialtacha eile a líonadh i gcaitheamh na bliana bhí fostaithe san Anonad Iniúchta Inmheánaigh; Cuntasóirí agus Múinteoirí / Oiliúnaí. Ag deireadh bliana bhí pleananna go maith chun cinn chun Anailíseoirí Coireachta agus 300 d'fhoireann tacaíochta cléireach sibhialtach a earcú agus scaoilfidh na hearcaíochtaí seo Gardaí le gur féidir iad a imlónnú ar oibríochtaí go luath i 2007.

### Oiliúint & Forbairt

Soláthraíonn Coláiste an Gharda, faoin Stiúthóir Oiliúna, raon iomlán riachtanas oiliúna agus forbartha an Gharda Síochána, ag an gColáiste féin sa Teampall Mór agus trí líonra de Scoileanna Rannáin um Fhorbairt Ghairmiúil Leanúnach (CPD). I gcaitheamh 2006 thug an Coláiste isteach Clár um Imscrúdú Fóireinseach Tuairteála agus Clár Oiliúna d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Teaghlaigh; tugadh clár oiliúna isteach chomh maith dóibh seo a leanas: Comhordaitheoirí Seomra Teagmhais; Oifigigh Imscrúdúcháin Shinsearacha agus Ceannasaithe ar an Láthair; athbheithníodh na clár oiliúna / forbartha do Ghardaí agus do Sháirsintí Bleachtaire.

Eagraíodh cúrsaí forbartha do chomhaltaí den Gharda Síochána a fuair ardú céime (chuig gach céim) i gcaitheamh na bliana mar aon le forbairt & tabhairt isteach Clár Cheannaireacht Fheidhmíocháin an Gharda. Cuireadh tús leis an gclár deiridh seo i Meán Fómhair, 2006, agus forbraíodh é i gcomhar leis an Smurfit Business School ag an gColáiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath. Déantar modúl amháin den chlár seo ag Scoil Ghnó Harvard.

Chun tuilleadh forbartha a dhéanamh ar acmhainn oiliúna speisialtóra, ceannaíodh láithreán oiriúnach ag Cluain Mhór, Co. Thiobraid Árann, a cheadóidh leathnú ar shaoráidí oiliúna an Gharda agus soláthar saoráidí oiliúna den scoth mar a theastaíonn le haghaidh seirbhís phóilínéachta an lae inniu.

Maidir le hionadú a dhéanamh ar nádúr

ilchultúrtha shochaí na hÉireann, chuaigh An Garda Síochána i mbun taighde agus forbairt beartais nár bheag chun cuidiú le hearcú agus imeascadh mionlaigh eitneacha in An Garda Síochána, d'fhonn beartas agus straitéis éagsúlachta a thabhairt chun críche i 2007.

### Gnóthai Inmheánaíochta

Comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána nach gcloíonn leis na prionsabail is airde ionraicis, iompair agus macántachta agus a gcuid dualgais mar chomhaltaí den tseirbhís á gcomhlíonadh acu, bíonn siad faoi réir imscrúdaithe de réir an Dlí Choiriúil agus / nó imscrúdaithe inmheánaigh de réir Rialacháin Disciplíne an Gharda Síochána, 1989.

I gcaitheamh na bliana, fuarthas 100 comhalta den Gharda Síochána ag sárú Rialacháin (Disciplíne) an Gharda Síochána, 1989. Briseadh seisear (6) as a bpost dá bharr agus gearradh fineálacha airgid agus tugadh rabhadh agus / nó spraic i gcás ceathrar oifigeach is nócha (94). Gearradh pionóis airgid de €40,395 san iomlán ar chomhaltaí. Briseadh oifigeach amháin (1) eile as a bpost faoi fhorálacha Acht an Gharda Síochána, 2005, agus ag deireadh bliana bhí triúr comhaltaí déag (13) fós ar fionraí.

I gcaitheamh 2006, rinneadh an-obair maidir le Rialacháin Disciplíne nua a dhréachtadh don Gharda Síochána, i gcomhar leis an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais & Athchóirithe Dlí. Leanfar den obair seo i 2007.

Bhásaigh beirt i gcoimeád an Gharda le linn 2006 tar éis a gcoimeád ag Stáisiún An Chúlóg and Port Lairge. Ceapadh oifigeach ó lasmuigh den Roinn Garda i ngach cás chun imthosca na mbásanna a imscrúdú. Níor tugadh an ionchoisne chun críche i gceachtar den dá chás.

### Ceisteanna Leasa

Feidhm an-tábhachtach de chuid an Bhraíne Bhainistíocht Daonachmhainní is ea leas gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána. Ceapadh beirt Oifigeach Leasa Garda breise i gcaitheamh na bliana, rud a thug an t-iomlán go 10, faoi cheannas Cigire-i-gceannas ar an tSeirbhís Leasa.

Mar chuid de Sheirbhís Leasa an Gharda, chuaigh roinnt Piarthacóirí i mbun oiliúna maidir le Bainistiú Strusa de bharr Theagmhais Chriticiúil, a chuideoidh le hidirghabháil luath chun na héifeachtaí strusacha a bhaineann le bheith ag déileáil le teagmhais chriticiúla a mhaolú.

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Garda Human Resource Management Branch (HRM) has overall responsibility for the management of human resources, including both Garda members and non-Garda members throughout the Garda organisation.

Each section is headed by a Chief Superintendent, with the Civilian HR Directorate headed by a civilian Director of Civilian HR. Human Resource Management is headed by Assistant Commissioner Catherine Clancy who reports to Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management.

### Human Resource Allocation to An Garda Síochána.

As at the 31st December, 2006, the total human resource allocation to An Garda Síochána was 14,969.

Full-time (Sworn) Personnel	12,954
Civilian (Non-sworn) Personnel	1,979
Garda Reserves	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,969</b>

During 2006, a total of 1,114 Garda Trainees were admitted to the Garda College to commence training. In October, 2006, a recruitment campaign was undertaken and resulted in 9,159 applicants, from which 1,110 will be selected to commence training in 2007.

The Garda Reserve was launched in 2006 and the first 36 members of the Reserve commenced training at the Garda College in September, graduating on 15th December, 2006.

As part of the civilianisation process posts of a Human Resource Manager and Civilian HR Director were created and filled during the year.

Other specialist civilian posts filled during the year include those employed in the Internal Audit Unit; Accountants and Teacher/Trainers. At year-end plans to recruit Crime Analysts and some 300 civilian clerical support staff were at an advanced stage and this will release Gardaí for operational deployment in early 2007.

### Training & Development

The Garda College, under the Director of Training, provides the full range of training and development requirements for An Garda Síochána, both at the College itself in Templemore and through a network of Divisional Continuous Professional Developments (CPD) Schools. During 2006 the

Garda College introduced a Forensic Collision Investigation Programme and a Family Liaison Officers Training Programme. Training programmes were also introduced for the following: Incident Room Coordinators; Senior Investigation Officers and On-Scene Commanders. The training/development programmes for Detective Gardaí and Sergeants were also reviewed.

Development Courses for members of An Garda Síochána promoted (to all ranks) during the year were also undertaken along with the development and introduction of a Garda Executive Leadership Programme, which commenced in September, 2006 and was developed in conjunction with the Smurfit Business School at University College Dublin. A module of the programme is conducted at Harvard Business School.

To further develop specialist training capabilities, the purchase was completed of a suitable site at Clonmore, Co. Tipperary which will allow for the expansion of Garda training and the provision of world-class training facilities required for a modern day police service.

An Garda Síochána undertook considerable research and policy development to assist in the recruitment and integration of ethnic minorities into An Garda Síochána, with a view to finalising a diversity policy and strategy in 2007.

### Internal Affairs

Members of An Garda Síochána who do not adhere to the highest principles of integrity, conduct and probity in the application of their duties as members of the service are subject to investigation in accordance with the Criminal Law and / or internal investigation in accordance with the Garda Síochána Discipline Regulations, 1989.

During the year, 100 members of the Garda Síochána were found in breach of the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989, resulting in six (6) dismissals and ninety four (94) officers receiving a combination of monetary fines, cautions and/or reprimands. Total monetary penalties imposed on members was €40,395. One (1) further member was dismissed under the provisions of the Garda Síochána Act, 2005. At year-end a total of thirteen (13) members remained on suspension.

During 2006, considerable work was undertaken in the drafting of new Discipline Regulations for An Garda Síochána. This work will continue in 2007.

Two people died in Garda custody during 2006 having been detained at Coolock and Waterford Garda Stations. An Officer from outside the Garda Division was appointed in each case to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths. Inquests have not been finalised in either instance.

### Welfare Issues.

Welfare of all members of An Garda Síochána is a key function of Human Resource Management Branch. During the year an additional two Garda Welfare Officers were appointed, bringing the total number to 10, under the control of an Inspector in-charge of the Welfare Service.

As part of the Garda Welfare Service, a number of Peer Supporters underwent Critical Incident Stress Management training. This will assist in early intervention in ameliorating the stressful effects of dealing with critical incidents.



## A I R G E A D A S

De réir alt 43, Acht an Gharda Síochána, 2005, ceapadh an Coimisinéir mar Oifigeach Cuntasaíochta do Vóta, nó buiséad, an Gharda, ar 14 Iúil, 2006, ag teacht in ionad Ard-Rúnaí na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí mar Oifigeach Cuntasaíochta. Tá ceangal anois ar an gCoimisinéir mníú a thabhairt díreach do Choiste na gCuntas Poiblí (PAC) maidir le rialtacht agus oiriúnacht gach idirbheart airgeadais atá taifeadta i dtaifid airgeadais an Gharda Síochána. Lena chois sin, tá ceangal ar an gCoimisinéir, mar an Oifigeach Cuntasaíochta, éifeachtúlacht agus eacnamaíocht na n-acmhainní a úsáideadh a chosaint agus teacht os comhair Choiste na gCuntas Poiblí i dtaobh aon cheist a bhí mar ábhar le tuarascáil arna ullmhú ag an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste (C&AG).

Chun tacú leis an gCoimisinéir i ról an

Oifigh Chuntasaíochta, cuireadh Córas Bainistíochta Airgeadais nua comhtháite i bhfeidhm agus críochnaíodh a rolladh amach san eagraíocht le linn 2006. D'éascaigh cur chun feidhme an Chórais Bhainistíochta airgeadais teacht chun cinn leanúnach freagracht bhuiséadach laistigh den eagraíocht. Feabhsaíodh na feidhmeanna cuntasaíochta airgeadais agus bainistíochta, agus tá siad á bhfeabhsú fós, ionas go bhfuil an Coimisinéir agus foireann shinsearach bainistíochta an Gharda sa staid gur féidir leo smacht a fheidhmiú ar chaiteachas agus a chinntiú go bhfaightear luach ar airgead. Bainistíodh Vóta 2006 an Gharda laistigh de na cistí leithdháilte de €1.29bn, a raibh €15m breise ann chun tionscnaimh speisialta frithchoireachta a mhaoiniú, dála Oibríocht 'Anvil'.

Ba é cuspóir na Rannóige Soláthair, atá faoi cheannas an Stiúrthóir Airgeadais chomh maith, riachtanais phearsanra an Gharda a chomhlíonadh agus ag an am céanna feabhsuithe a bhrú ar aghaidh sna próisis ceannach straitéiseach agus bainistíú slabhra soláthair, a chiallaigh taighde leanúnach a dhéanamh ar threalamh nua agus soláthraithe nua a aithint. Príomhcheist is ea cúrsaí sláinte agus sábháilteachta agus féachann an

rannóg le cinntiú go bhfuil pearsanra an Gharda trealmhaithe i gceart chun a ndualgais a chomhlíonadh ar gach ócáid.

Ar na conarthaí a síníodh le haghaidh soláthar trealamh nua i 2006 bhí:

- ▲ Armúr coirp (a sholáthraíonn cosaint frithsá agus balaistíoch – d'eisiúint ghinearálta;
- ▲ Bataí inghiorraithe;
- ▲ Trealamh Chór Trácht, lena n-áirítear soilsiú speisialtóra agus comharthaí 'Seicphointe';
- ▲ Trealamh imscrúdúcháin imbhualtí trácht;
- ▲ Rothair bhreise le haghaidh Aonaid Rothar Sléibhe an Gharda;
- ▲ Seaicéid ardinfeictheachta feabhsaithe;
- ▲ Trealamh bunúsach 'Modh Iontrála' le húsáid ag leibhéal Ceantair an Gharda;
- ▲ Trealamh a theastaíonn d'oilíúint pearsanra i gcórais fhóirúla teagaisc arm tine;
- ▲ Ceamaraí digiteacha.

Sholáthair an Rannóg Soláthair éide agus trealamh eile do Chúltaca an Gharda, a tugadh isteach le linn 2006.



## • STRAITÉIS &amp; SEIRBHÍSÍ •

Coimisinéir Cúnta atá i gceannas ar Straitéis & Seirbhísí, atá comhdhéanta de roinnt rannóige tábhachtacha a sholáthraíonn ar an gcéad dul síos feidhmeanna tacaíochta gnó, gairmiúla agus oibríochtúla don Gharda Síochána. Is iad seo: Rannóg TE an Gharda; Bainistíú ar Athrú; Seirbhísí & Teileachumarsáid (lena n-áirítear bainistíú ar Fhlít Iompair an Gharda agus ar shaoaráid cóiríochta); Caidreamh Pobail an Gharda; Aonad Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda; agus Aonad Taighde an Gharda.

Ba iad na buaicphointí maidir le Straitéis & Seirbhísí don bhliain 2006:

- ▲ Bunaíodh Ionad Sheirbhís Eolais an Gharda (GISC), ionad náisiúnta gabháil sonraí le haghaidh PULSE
- ▲ Rolladh amach an Córas Próiseála Táille Socraithe ar fud na tíre agus tugadh cúram maidir le próiseáil fócaíochtaí do An Post.
- ▲ Bunaíodh córas teilifíse ciorcad iata pobalbhunaithe ar fud na tíre
- ▲ Bunaíodh Aonad Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda
- ▲ Ceapadh Bainisteoir Cóiríochta (pearsanra neamh-mhionnaithe).

**Bainistíú ar Athrú**

Bhí Bainistíú ar Athrú freagrach as rolladh amach Ionad Sheirbhís Eolais an Gharda (GISC) i gCaisleán an Bharraigh, Co. Mhaigh Eo a bhainistíú (féach mír ar leith sa tuarascáil seo). Bhí siad bainteach chomh maith le planáil agus cur chun feidhme roinnt tionscadal ar athrú lena n-áirítear:

- ▲ An Córas Náisiúnta um Próiseáil Táillí Socraithe
- ▲ Tionscadal Ard-Infheictheachta: eagraíodh treoirscéim i ngach Réigiún Garda agus díriodh ar chúig (5) réimse rí-thábhachtacha:
  - Bainistíocht neamhláithreachta
  - Patról tascanna
  - Comharthaí & siombailí
  - Patrólú bainistíochta
  - Bainistíú cúirte
- ▲ Cúltaca an Gharda

**Caidreamh Poiblí**

Ar bhuaicphointí 2006 do Chaidreamh Poiblí bhí:

- ▲ Eagraíodh mórchlár oiliúna do na hOifigh Choisc Coireachta a bhí cheana ann;
- ▲ Bunaíodh dlúthchaidreamh le Bord Cógais na hÉireann, Fóram Slándáil

Cógaisíochta na hÉireann, Cumann Cógaisíochta na hÉireann d'fhonn cur le slándáil agus deiseanna le haghaidh choisc coireanna;

- ▲ D'eagraigh Oifig Ciníoch agus Idirchultúrtha an Gharda (GRIO) tuairim is fiche cruinní le mionlaigh eitneacha atá ina gcónaí in Éirinn;
- ▲ Cuireadh oiliúint ar 402 Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh Gharda i 2006, lena n-áirítear seimneár ag a raibh 180 Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh Gharda i láthair mar aon le hionadaithe ó Amnesty International agus an NCCRI (an Coiste Náisiúnta Comhairiúcháin um Chiníochas agus Idirchultúrthas);
- ▲ Tugadh chun críche athbheithnithe ó bhun ar na scéimeanna Faire Comharsanachta agus Pobal ar Aire;
- ▲ Cuireadh oiliúint maidir le scileanna idirghabhálacha ar gach Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh d'Ógchiontóirí;
- ▲ Tá 64 tionscadal Athstíúrtha Óige ar bun agus le linn na ceathrú ráithe de 2006 d'fhógair an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí go raibh fiche (20) eile le bunú le linn 2007.

**Rannóg TE an Gharda.**

Chun tacaíocht cheart TE a sholáthar don eagraíocht, roinntear Rannóg TE an Gharda idir Planáil TE agus Oibríochtaí TE.

Laistigh de Phleanáil TE, is fiú na forbairtí seo a leanas i gcaitheamh na bliana a lua:

- ▲ Tugadh faoi threoirscéim do chórais Uathaitheantas Plátaí Clárúcháin (ANPR), i gcomhar leis an gCoimisinéir Cúnta, Trácht, ar láithreacha éagsúla ar fud na tíre agus
  - ▲ Rinneadh dul chun cinn i gcaitheamh na bliana maidir le soláthar córas nua Seoladh Ríomhchuidithe.
- Bhí ról bunúsach ag Oibríochtaí TE maidir le:
- ▲ Líonra PULSE an Gharda a leathnú de céad is fiche (120) stáisiún;
  - ▲ Saoráidí TE a sholáthar do bhreis is caoga (50) Seomra Teagmhas i gcaitheamh na bliana agus tacaíocht TE a sholáthar do mhórimscrúduithe eile le linn na tréimhse céanna;
  - ▲ Tabhairt isteach fócaíochtaí leictreonacha a éascú ag Biúró Náisiúnta Inimírce an Gharda;
  - ▲ Córas na bPas goidte – aistriú eolas mar gheall ar phasanna goidte a éascú agus a thacú idir Éire agus Interpol ionas gur

idircheapadh roinnt pasanna goidte Éireannacha.

**Aonad Taighde an Gharda**

Sa bhliain 2006 rinne Aonad Taighde an Gharda taighde ar chúrsaí beartais agus feidhmíochta laistigh d'fhearainn phóilíneachta agus phoiblí. Ba iad príomhthionscadail taighde ar tugadh fóthu i 2006:

- ▲ Meastachán ar an gcóras teilifíse ciorcad iata i nDún Laoghaire agus i nDún Dealgan
- ▲ Meastachán ar na Cláir Cheartais Aisiríochta
- ▲ Meastachán ar ionchúiseamh maidir le cionta tiomáint ar meisce agus neamhchúisithe
- ▲ Athbheithnithe ar Chlár Céime an Chéim Bhaitisilára i mBainistíocht Phóilíneachta.
- ▲ Suirbhé ar dhearcadh an phobail i gcoitinne i leith an Gharda Síochána.

Lena chois sin, rinneadh ullmhúcháin chun tús a chur leis na tionscadail nua taighde seo a leanas a bheith faoi cheannas Aonad Taighde an Gharda:

- ▲ Suirbhé ar dhearcadh an phobail i gcoitinne i leith an Gharda (i 2007, 2008 agus 2009)
- ▲ Suirbhé ar dhearcadh daoine óga i leith an Gharda
- ▲ Suirbhé ar dhearcadh lucht siúil/mhionlaigh eitneacha i leith an Gharda
- ▲ Suirbhé ar dhearcadh na foirne i leith an Gharda.

**Aonad Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda**

Bunaíodh Aonad Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda sa bhliain 2006 agus tugadh faoi roinnt tionscnamh i gcaitheamh na bliana, lena n-áirítear:

- ▲ rinne an GPSU, i gcomhar le Rannóg Iníúchta Inmheánaigh an Gharda, athmheastachán ar na próisis iniúcháireachta agus cigireachta a bhí cheana ann laistigh den Gharda Síochána agus tionscnaíodh forbairt agus tabhairt isteach tionscadal um chreat dearbhaithe agus cuntasachta;
- ▲ treoirscéimeanna a d'fhéach ar thástáil dearbhaithe i réimsí oibríocháin phóilíneacha a rinneadh i gceithre (4) cinn de

limistéir dhéimeagrafacha;

- ▲ chun an cleachtas ab fhéarr a aithint maidir le seachadadh na riachtanais reachtúla tugadh cuairteanna ar roinnt láithreacha náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta.

**Seirbhísí / Teileachumarsáid**

I gcaitheamh 2006 bhí Seirbhísí / Teileachumarsáid bainteach leis na tionscadail seo a leanas:

- ▲ D'eisigh an Grúpa Soláthair Idirghníomhaireachta Iarratas ar Thairiscint (RFT) le haghaidh soláthar Córas Raidió Digitigh a d'úsáidfeadh an Garda Síochána agus eagraíochtaí seirbhísí éigeandála eile.
- ▲ Achair svuít choimeádta i Stáisiún Shráid an Phiarsaigh agus Shráid Stórais i mBaile Átha Cliath mar ar feistíodh córais taifeadta closáin / físeáin, ar bhonn píolótach;
- ▲ Suiteáil córais TFCI Lár an Bhaile a faomhadh do sheacht gcinn déag de láithreacha ar fud na tíre;
- ▲ Tógadh cúig (5) cinn nua de Stáisiún Gharda i 2006; lena chois sin, tugadh chun críche dhá cheann is fiche (22) Coimre Riachtanas, mar aon le ceithre cinn déag (14) de Scéimeanna Sceitse do Stáisiún Gharda ag an Rannóg Tithíochta (i gcomhar le hOifig na nOibreacha Poiblí);
- ▲ Mar chuid den bheartas athsholáthar feithiclí, ceannaíodh míle trí chéad agus ceathracha seacht (1,347) feithicil mar aon le carr amháin (1) armúrtha ag costas de €27.5m.





# F I N A N C E

In accordance with Section 43, Garda Síochána Act, 2005, the Commissioner was appointed as the Accounting Officer for the Garda Vote, or budget, on 14th July, 2006, replacing the Secretary General of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform in that the Commissioner is now required to account directly to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) for the regularity and propriety of all financial transactions recorded in the financial records of An Garda Síochána. Also, the Commissioner, as Accounting Officer, is required to account for the efficiency and economy of resources used and to appear before the Public Accounts Committee on any issue that may have been the subject of a report prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG).

To support the Commissioner in the role of Accounting Officer, a new integrated Financial Management System was implemented and its roll-out to the organisation was completed during 2006. The implementation of the Financial Management System has facilitated the on-going devolution of budgetary responsibility within the organisation. The financial and

management accounting functions have been, and continue to be, enhanced so that the Commissioner and his senior Garda management team are in a position to exercise control over expenditure and ensure that value for money is achieved. The 2006 Garda Vote was managed within the allocated funds of €1.291bn, which included an additional €15m to finance special anti-crime initiatives, such as Operation 'Anvil'.

The objective of Procurement Section, also under the control of the Director of Finance, is to meet the needs of Garda personnel while simultaneously driving improvements in both the strategic purchasing and supply chain management processes, which involved continuing research into new equipment and identify new suppliers. Health and Safety matters are a key consideration and the section aims to ensure that Garda personnel are properly equipped to discharge their duties safely at all times.

Contracts for the supply of new equipment signed in 2006 included:

- ▲ Body armour (which provides both anti-stab and ballistic protection) – for general issue;

- ▲ Retractable batons;
- ▲ Traffic Corps equipment, including specialist lighting and 'Checkpoint' signs;
- ▲ Traffic collision investigation equipment;
- ▲ Additional bikes for the Garda Mountain Bike Units;
- ▲ Improved high-visibility jackets;
- ▲ Basic 'Method of Entry' equipment for use at Garda District level;
- ▲ Equipment required for training of personnel in virtual firearms instruction systems;
- ▲ Digital cameras.

Procurement Section also provided uniforms and other equipment for the Garda Reserve, which was introduced during 2006.



## ● STRATEGY & SERVICES ●

Strategy & Services is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and consists of a number of key sections which primarily provide necessary business, professional and operational support functions for An Garda Síochána. These are :- Garda IT Section; Change Management; Services & Telecommunications (including management of the Garda Transport Fleet and Accommodation Facilities); Garda Community Relations; Garda Professional Standards Unit; and the Garda Research Unit.

The highlights within Strategy & Services for the year 2006 include:

- ▲ The establishment of the Garda Information Service Centre (GISC), a national data capture centre for PULSE
- ▲ The national roll-out of the Fixed Charge Processing System and payment processing being outsourced to An Post
- ▲ The nationwide development of community based CCTV
- ▲ The establishment of the Garda Professional Standards Unit
- ▲ The appointment of an Accommodation Manager (non-sworn personnel).

### Change Management

Change Management was responsible for managing the national roll-out of the Garda Information Service Centre (GISC) in Castlebar, Co. Mayo (see separate feature in this report). It was also involved in the planning and implementation of several change projects including:

- ▲ The National Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS)
- ▲ High-Visibility Project: piloted in each Garda Region and focused on five (5) key areas of:
  - Absence Management
  - Task patrols
  - Signs & symbols
  - Management patrolling
  - Court management

### Garda Reserve

### Community Relations

Some of the major highlights in 2006 for Community Relations were :

- ▲ A major training programme for all existing Crime Prevention Officers was conducted;

- ▲ Close liaison was established with the Irish Medicines Board, the Irish Pharmaceutical Security Forum, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with a view to enhancing security and preventing the opportunities for crime;
- ▲ The Garda Racial and Intercultural Office (GRIO) conducted approximately twenty meetings with ethnic minorities groups living in Ireland;
- ▲ 402 Garda Ethnic Liaison Officers received training in 2006, including a seminar attended by 180 Garda Ethnic Liaison Officers along with representatives from Amnesty International and NCCRI (the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism);
- ▲ Major reviews of Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert schemes were completed;
- ▲ All Juvenile Liaison Officers have been trained in mediation skills;
- ▲ There are 64 Youth Diversion projects and during the 4th Quarter of 2006 the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform announced the establishment of a further twenty (20) projects during 2007.

### Garda IT Section

To properly provide IT support for the organisation, the Garda IT Section is divided between IT Planning and IT Operations.

Within IT Planning, the following developments during the year are worthy of mention:

- ▲ A pilot of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system was undertaken, in conjunction with Assistant Commissioner, Traffic, at different locations throughout the country and
- ▲ The procurement of a new Computer Aided Dispatch system was progressed during the year.

IT Operations played a fundamental role in:

- ▲ Extending the PULSE Garda network by one hundred and twenty (120) Stations;
- ▲ Supplying of IT facilities to over fifty (50) Incident Rooms during the year and providing IT support to other major investigations during the same period;
- ▲ Facilitating the introduction of electronic

payments at the Garda National Immigration Bureau;

- ▲ Developing a stolen Passport system – facilitating and supporting the transfer of stolen passport information between Ireland and Interpol resulting in a number of interceptions of stolen Irish passports.

### Garda Research Unit

In 2006 the Garda Research Unit carried out research on policy and performance related matters within policing and public domains. The main research projects undertaken in 2006 included:

- ▲ An evaluation of CCTV in Dun Laoghaire and Dundalk
- ▲ An evaluation of Restorative Justice Programmes
- ▲ An evaluation of the prosecution of drink-driving offences and non-conviction
- ▲ A review of the BA in Police Management Degree Programme
- ▲ A survey of the general public's attitude to An Garda Síochána.

In addition, the preparatory work for the commencement of the following new research projects to be undertaken by the GRU:

- ▲ A survey of the General Public's Attitudes to Gardaí (in 2007, 2008 and 2009)
- ▲ A survey of Young Peoples' Attitudes to Gardaí
- ▲ A survey of Travellers / Ethnic Communities' Attitudes to Gardaí
- ▲ A survey of Staff Attitudes within An Garda Síochána

### The Garda Professional Standards Unit

The Garda Professional Standards Unit was established in 2006 and a number of initiatives were carried out during the year, including:-

- ▲ The GPSU, in conjunction with the Garda Internal Audit Section, conducted a re-evaluation of the audit and inspection processes already in place within An Garda Síochána and initiated the development, and introduction, of an assurance and accountability framework project;
- ▲ Pilot exercises looking at assurance

testing in operational policing areas were conducted in four (4) demographic areas;

- ▲ In order to identify best practise in the delivery of statutory imperatives a number of national and international site visits were conducted.

### Services / Telecommunications

During 2006 Services / Telecommunications was engaged on the following :

- ▲ The Interagency Procurement Group issued a Request for Tender (RFT) for the provision of a Digital Radio System for use by An Garda Síochána and other emergency services organisations.
- ▲ The custody suite areas of Pearse Street and Store Street Garda Stations in Dublin were fitted with audio / video recording systems, on a pilot basis;
- ▲ The installation of Town Centre CCTV systems was approved for seventeen locations nationwide;
- ▲ Five (5) new Garda Stations were built in 2006; in addition, twenty-two (22) Brief of Requirements, along with fourteen (14) Sketch Schemes for Garda Stations were signed-off on by Housing Section (in conjunction with the Office of Public Works)
- ▲ As part of the vehicle replacement policy, one thousand three hundred and forty seven (1,347) vehicles along with one (1) armoured car were purchased at a cost of €27.5m.



### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 1 SLÁNDÁIL NÁISIÚNTA / IDIRNÁISIÚNTA

- Ní raibh aon uafás sceimhlitheoireachta sa Stát i 2006
- Lean an oiliúint maidir le Daonna Cheilte Fhoinsí Faisnéise (CHIS)
- Tionscnáidh 59 oibríocht faisnéis-threoraithe maidir le slándáil náisiúnta / idirnáisiúnta
- Freastalaidh ar 50 seimineár/comhdháil agus clár oiliúna idirnáisiúnta
- Ullmhaíodh 132 measúnú ar bhagairt
- 55 cruinniú le comhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta
- Gabhadh 32 amhrastach treascrach/sceimhlitheora
- Mionteagaisc rialta arna n-eagrú don Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí
- Mionteagaisc arna soláthar go rialta don Choimisinéir Cúnta Réigiúnach ag Coireacht agus Slándáil
- 122 Barántas Gabhála Eorpach faighte / 52 Barántas Gabhála Eorpach arna lorg ag an nGarda Síochána
- Mionteagasc do na Coimisinéirí Cúnta ag an gCoimisinéir Carty OSCE

### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 2 COIREACHT

- 103,710 cionta ceannlíne, suas 1.4% ar 2005
- Ráta braise foriomlán de 40%, suas 5% ar 2005
- Taifeadadh 302,986 coir neamhcheannlíne, ráta braise de 70%
- 66 dúnmharú / dúnbhású, suas 6.5% ar 2005, ráta braise de 63%
- Tionscnáidh imeachtaí i gcás 486,105 cás
- Scaipeadh Chód Cleachtais CHIS ar gach comhalta den Gharda tugtha chun críche
- 421 feasachán fhaisnéis choireachta arna n-eisiúint ag Oifigigh Faisnéis Choiriúil
- Comhairle maidir le cosc coireachta arna soláthar do 2,800 duine

## TUARASCÁIL MEASTÓIREACHTA AR PHLEAN PÓILÍNEACHTA BLIANTÚIL 2006

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 1: Slándáil Náisiúnta/Idirnáisiúnta – Bagairt na gníomhaíochta treascraí agus sceimhlitheora a laghdú trí phoiliúiní faisnéis-threoraithe agus chomhoibriú idirnáisiúnta.**

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 2: Coireacht – Minicíocht na coireachta eagraithe, bainteach le drugaí, agus mórchúisí a laghdú agus iompar choiriúil a laghdú chomh maith.**

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 3: Trácht agus Sábháilteacht ar Bhóithre – Minicíocht imbhualtí marfacha agus tromchúiseacha a laghdú, agus sreabhadh na tráchta a fheabhsú.**

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 4: Slándáil Phoiblí – Slándáil phoiblí a chinntiú trí mhinicíocht an mhí-oird phoiblí agus na hiompraíochta frithshóisialta a laghdú.**

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 5: Muinín an Phobail – Muinín an phobail sa Gharda Síochána a mhéadú.**

**SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 6: Éagsúlacht Eitneach agus Chultúrtha – Acmhainneacht an Gharda Síochána a neartú le riachtanais phóilíneachta atá ag teacht chun cinn a chomhlíonadh i dtaca lenár bpobail eitneacha agus ilchultúrtha.**

### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 4 ORD POIBLÍ

- Tá CTCI suiteáilte i 32% de Ranna an Gharda
- Tionscnáidh imeachtaí i45,226 cás as cionta Oird Phoiblí
- Rinneadh anailís ar láithreacha i ngach Roinn ina mbíonn mí-ord poiblí coitianta
- Thuairiscigh 41% go raibh eagla orthu go mbeidís ina n-íospartach, síos 4% ar 2005
- Léirigh Suirbhé ar Dhearcadh an Phobail gur bhraith 71% de dhaoine sábháilte i gomharsanachtaí, suas 3% ar 2005
- Léirigh Suirbhé ar Dhearcadh an Phobail gur bhraith 86% de dhaoine sábháilte ina n-aonar sa bhaile istoiche
- 2.52 coir foréigneach in aghaidh gach 1,000 de dhaoine, ráta braise de 61%

### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 5 MUINÍN AN PHOBAIL

- 1,618 gearán in aghaidh Gardai
- 36 comhalta de Chúltaca an Gharda oilte/cáilithe
- Fuair 5,200 comhalta oiliúint maidir le hAcht an Gharda Síochána 2005 mar chuid de chlár Fhorbairt Ghairmiúil Leanúnach
- Ráta sástachta de 80% i Suirbhé ar Dhearcadh an Phobail 2006
- Eisiódh 34,634 litir d'íospartaigh choireachta
- 9,068 litir d'íospartaigh bhuirgléireachta
- 671 litir d'íospartaigh robála
- 2046 litir d'íospartaigh ionsaithe
- Cuireadh oiliúint maidir le réiteach coimhlinte ar 319 comhalta
- 75% de ghlaonna 999/112 arna bhfeagairt laistigh de 7 seicind i RCBAC
- Freagra tugtha ar 66% de ghlaonna laistigh de 15 nóiméad i RCBAC
- Freagra tugtha ar 81% de ghlaonna laistigh de 30 nóiméad i RCBAC

### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 3 TRÁCHT

- 368 gortú marfach i 2006, laghdú de 7% ar 2005
- Laghdú 10% ar imbhualtí marfacha
- 181,335 cion luas braise
- Gabhadh 17,868 duine as a bheith ag tiomáint ar meisce
- Braitheadh 5,820 cion maidir le tiomáint bhaolach
- 38 feithicil bhreise curtha le Cór Tráchta an Gharda
- 241 de phearsanra breise leithdháilte ar an gCór Tráchta
- 92 Seó Bóthair
- Cuireadh tús le MATs ar fud na tíre 21/7/06
- Braitheadh 6,171 duine as fóin phóca a úsáid ó 1 Meán Fómhair 2006 i leith
- Oibríocht Freeflow curtha i bhfeidhm go rathúil

### SPRIOC STRAITÉISEACH 6 ÉAGSÚLACHT EITNEACH AGUS CHULTÚRTHA

- 146 Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh ceaptha
- Comhdháil d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh i Meán Fómhair 2006
- Taifeadadh 174 teagmhas le bunús ciníoch
- Cuireadh tús le suirbhé ar shástacht i measc an Lucht Siúil
- 70 cruinniú arna n-éascú ag Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh an Gharda.
- 40 gearán in aghaidh chomhaltaí den Gharda Síochána do theagmhais a raibh bunús ciníoch leo.
- Cuireadh tús le comhaltaí a earcú don Gharda Síochána as Mionlaigh Eitneacha
- D'fhreastail 263 comhalta den Gharda Síochána ar Oiliúint
- Feasacht maidir le hÉagsúlacht Chultúrtha
- D'fhreastail 450 comhalta den Gharda Síochána ar Oiliúint Éagsúlachta faoi chomhchlár oiliúna Shíocháin II an Gharda / PSNI

### STRATEGIC GOAL 1 NATIONAL /INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

- No terrorist outrages in State in 2006
- Training in Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) continued
- 59 intelligence-led operations initiated concerning national/international Security
- 50 international seminars/conferences and training programmes attended
- 132 Threat Assessments prepared
- 55 meetings with international partners
- 32 arrests of subversive/terrorist suspects
- Briefings to the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform held on regular basis
- Briefings provided to Regional Assistant Commissioner by Crime and Security on regular basis
- 122 European Arrest Warrants received / 52 European Arrest warrants requested by An Garda Síochána
- Briefing to Assistant Commissioners by Assistant Commissioner Carty OSCE

### STRATEGIC GOAL 2 CRIME

- 103,710 headline crimes, increase of 1.4% on 2005
- Overall detection rate of 40% up 5% on 2005
- 302,986 non headline incidents recorded, detection rate of 70%.
- 66 Murders / Manslaughters - up 6.5% on 2005, detection rate of 63%
- 486,105 proceedings commenced
- Dissemination of Code of Practice on CHIS to all Garda members completed
- 421 crime intelligence bulletins issued by Criminal Intelligence Officers
- 2,800 persons provided with crime prevention advice

## ANNUAL POLICING PLAN 2006 EVALUATION REPORT

**STRATEGIC GOAL 1: National and International Security – To reduce the threat of subversive and terrorist activity through intelligence-led policing and international co-operation**

**STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Crime – To significantly reduce the incidence of organised, drug related and serious crime and criminal behaviour.**

**STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Traffic and Road Safety – To significantly reduce the incidence of fatal and serious injury collisions and improve traffic flow.**

**STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Public Safety – To ensure public safety by reducing the incidence of public disorder and anti – social behaviour.**

**STRATEGIC GOAL 5: Public Confidence – To improve confidence in An Garda Síochána.**

**STRATEGIC GOAL 6: Ethnic and Cultural Diversity – To build the capability of An Garda Síochána to fulfil the emerging policing needs of our diverse ethnic and multi-cultural communities.**

### STRATEGIC GOAL 3 TRAFFIC

- 368 people fatally injured in 2006, a reduction of 7% on 2005
- Fatal collisions reduced by 10%
- 181,335 speeding offences detected
- 17,868 arrests for driving while intoxicated
- 5,810 dangerous driving offences detected
- 38 additional vehicles allocated to Garda Traffic Corps
- 241 additional personnel allocated to Traffic Corps
- 92 Road Shows
- Mandatory Alcohol Testing commenced nationwide 21/7/06
- 6,171 detections for use of mobile phones since 1st September 2006
- Operation Freeflow successfully implemented

### STRATEGIC GOAL 6 ETHNIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- 146 Ethnic Liaison Officers appointed
- Ethnic Liaison Officer conference held in September 2006
- 174 racially motivated incidents recorded
- Satisfaction survey amongst members of the Travelling Community commenced
- 70 meetings facilitated by Garda Ethnic Liaison Officers
- 40 complaints against members of An Garda Síochána associated with racially motivated incidents
- Recruiting of Ethnic Minority entrants to An Garda Síochána commenced
- 263 members of An Garda Síochána attended Cultural Diversity Awareness Training
- 450 members of An Garda Síochána attended Diversity Training under Peace II Joint Garda/PSNI Training programme

### STRATEGIC GOAL 4 PUBLIC SAFETY

- CCTV systems installed in 32% of Garda divisions
- 45,226 proceedings commenced for Public Order offences
- Public Order Hotspots in each Division were analysed
- 41% reported fear of being a victim, down 4% on 2005
- Public Attitudes Survey indicates 71% feeling of safety in neighbourhoods, up 3% on 2005
- Public Attitudes Survey indicates 86% feeling of safety in home alone at night
- 2.52 violent crimes per 1,000 population, detection rate of 61%

### STRATEGIC GOAL 5 PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

- 1,618 complaints against Gardai
- 36 Garda Reservists trained/qualified
- 5,200 members received training on the Garda Síochána Act 2005 as part of the Continuous Professional Development programme
- 80% satisfaction rating in Public Attitude Survey 2006
- 34,635 letters issued to Crime Victims
- 9,068 letters to victims of Burglary
- 671 letters to victims of Robbery
- 2046 letters to victims of Assault
- 319 members received training in Conflict Resolution.
- 75% of 999/112 calls answered within 7 seconds in Dublin Region
- 66% of calls responded to within 15 minutes in Dublin Region
- 81% of calls responded to within 30 minutes in Dublin Region



# T R Á C H T

Is é an Coimisinéir Cúnta, Eddie Rock, a chomhordaíonn an beartas foriomlán i dtaca le bainistíocht agus forfheidhmiúcháin tráchta an Gharda. Tá Cór Tráchta Garda speisialta ag gach Roinn Garda ina dhiaidh sin. Déanann Aonaid Chór Tráchta ar fud na tíre bainistíú agus forfheidhmiú tráchta sna ranna ar fad le tacaíocht foirne ó gach pearsanra oibríúcháin Gharda. I mílímistéar Bhaile Átha Cliath, forlónann Aonaid Chór Tráchta Cheantar Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath gníomhaíochtaí bainistíochta agus forfheidhmiúcháin a chuirtear i gcrích ag pearsanra roinne sna sé roinn eile atá sa Réigiún.

I gcaitheamh 2006, méadaíodh imlonnú pearsanra agus acmhainní go suntasach agus mhéadaigh an líon údaraithe de phearsanra Chór Tráchta ó 563 go 805. Ceannaíodh 38 fheithicil bhreise (marcáilte agus neamhmarcáilte) d'aonghnó d'fhorfheidhmiúcháin na ndlíthe Trácht ar Bhóithre i gcaitheamh na bliana. Ceannaíodh feithicil eile le leithdháileadh ar Imscrúdaítheoirí Fóirínseacha ar Imbhualtí, a leithdháiltear anois i ngach Réigiún Garda chun cuidiú le himscrúdú imbhualtí marfacha agus tromchúiseacha.

Is iontach an dul chun cinn a rinneadh i ngníomhaíochtaí forfheidhmiúcháin tráchta a bhfuil de infhaighteacht agus úsáid uirlisí agus teicneolaíochtaí nua a aithraíonn go bunúsach acmhainn eagraíocht an Gharda, tríd na gcomhaltaí aonair.

Cuid de na tionscnaimh ba thábhachtaí atá forbartha nó go maith chun tosaigh maidir le forbairt ná acmhainn maidir le hUathaithe Plátaí Clárúcháin, Imscrúdú Fóirínseach ar Imbhualtí agus an Córas Próiseála Táillí Socraithe. Tá impleachtaí

comhoiteanna ag na tionscnaimh sin in éineacht le hathruithe reachtacha go háirithe maidir le tiomáint ar meisce a bhfuil tionchar mór acu chomh fada is a bhaineann sé le laghdú ar líon na mbásanna ar an mbóthar.

Tá sé d'acmhainn ag teicneolaíochtaí nua forfheidhmiúcháin cuidiú le hathrú ar phóilíní na tráchta i dtreo béim níos mó ar bhóithre agus ar bhainistíú ar riosca. Tugann sin le fios nach gcuirfeadh an bhéim chomh láidir céanna ar chlaonaíocht agus ar an dlí a fhorfheidhmiú ar a shon féin agus go ndíreofar níos mó ar chur chuige 'faisnéis-threoirithe' bunaithe ar eolas agus faisnéis a fhorbairt mar gheall ar rioscaí agus idirghabhálacha a chur i bhfeidhm chun rioscaí mar sin a laghdú.

Bunaithe ar anailís de threochtaí tuairteala agus de theagmhais tiomáint ar meisce, rinneadh forfheidhmiú sprioc-aimsithe i gcaitheamh na bliana leis na hacmhainní substaintiúla a imlonnaíodh chuige sin, go háirithe ag an deireadh seachtaine idir 12 meán oíche agus 8 am. Cuireadh le hacmhainn forfheidhmiúcháin an Gharda trí reachtaíocht a thabhairt isteach a chheadaíonn oibriú seicphointí chun tástáil éigeantach alcóil a dhéanamh ar thiománaithe. Mhéadaigh na teagmhais de thiomáint ar meisce a taifeadadh i 2006 de 34% i gcomparáid le 2005.

Trí fhorfheidhmiúcháin faisnéis-threoirithe, mhéadaigh braiteacháin in eochair-réimsí de shábhailteacht ar bhóithre go mór i 2006. I bhfianaise an tionchair a bhíonn ag ró-luas ar imbhualtí ar na bóithre, díreodh go mór ar fhorfheidhmiú dlíthe luais mar chuid de straitéis forfheidhmiúcháin an Gharda chun laghdú a dhéanamh ar bhásanna agus ar ghortuithe ar na bóithre.

Mhéadaigh líon na bhfógraí táille seasta a eisíodh le haghaidh cionta luais de 26% i 2006. Mhéadaigh braiteacháin as gan chrios sábhála a chaitheamh de 48% i gcomparáid le 2005. Ar an 3ú Aibreán 2006 rinneadh ciontaí Pionóis Táille Socraithe de thríocha cinn eile de chionta agus i Meán Fómhair 2006 rinneadh ciontaí pionóis de fón póca láimhe a úsáid fad a bhítear ag tiomáint. Eisíodh breis is 6,000 fógra táille socraithe don chion seo suas go deireadh na bliana.

Léirigh anailís ar bhásanna bóthair gurb iad daoine san aoisghrúpa 16-30 ba mho a bhí i mbaol ó bhás a bhí bainteach le trácht ar bhóithre, agus maraíodh 160 sa chatagóir sin. Is iad na hamanna is dainséaracha ná idir 6/8pm (42), 2/4am (38) agus 4/6pm (35) agus ba iad an Domhnach (82) agus an Luan (66) na laethanta ba mheasa agus an Satharn in dhiaidh sin (65). Ba í mí Eanáir an mhí ba mheasa do bhásanna nuair a bhí 40 bás, arna leanúint ag Iúil (39), agus Aibreán (38) faoi



seach. Ba í an treocht a tháinig chun cinn i 2006 ná méadú ar mharuithe i measc an aoisghrúpa 65+, nuair a maraíodh 30 coisí i gcaitheamh na bliana. Díreofar ar na grúpaí seo, trí chlár fhorfheidhmiúcháin, oideachais agus coisce, mar chuid den phróiseas próifílithe chun iadsan a ndeirtear fúthu gur úsáideoirí bóthair 'soghontacha' iad a aithint. Fir ab ea 269 de na daoine a cailleadh i gcaitheamh na bliana agus mná 99; tiománaithe, paisinéirí agus coisithe ab ea 170; 83 agus 74 bás faoi seach, arb ionann é agus 90% de na básanna go léir ar an mbóthar. (leathnach 19)

Braiteacháin	2006	2005
Tiomáint ar Meisce	17,868 (+34%)	13,370
Ró-luas	181,335 (+26%)	143,651
Gan chrios sábhála a bheith á chaitheamh	26,687 (+48%)	18,084
Úsáid fón póca láimhe (Cion ó 1 Meán Fómhair 2006 i leith)	6,171	N/A
Tiomáint bhaolach	5,810	4,786

# T R A F F I C

Overall policy in relation to Garda traffic management and enforcement is coordinated by Assistant Commissioner, Eddie Rock. Each Garda Division has a dedicated operational Garda Traffic Corps. Road traffic management and enforcement activities carried out by Traffic Corps Units across the divisions are augmented by all operational Garda personnel. In the greater Dublin area, the Dublin Metropolitan Regional Traffic Corps Unit, based in Dublin Castle, supplements traffic management and enforcement activities carried out by divisional personnel in the six other divisions which comprise the Region.

During the course of 2006, the deployment of personnel and resources was increased significantly and the authorised strength of Traffic Corps personnel increased from 563 to 805. An additional 38 vehicles (marked and unmarked) for dedicated Road Traffic enforcement were purchased during the year. Additional vehicles were also purchased for allocation to Forensic Collision Investigators, who are now allocated in each Garda division to assist in the investigation of fatal and serious injury collisions.

Traffic enforcement activities have been enhanced, through the availability and use of new tools and technologies which radically reconfigure the capacity of the Garda organisation, through its individual members.

The development of capabilities with regard to Automated Number Plate Recognition, Forensic Collision Investigation and the Fixed Charge Processing System are some of the more important initiatives which either have been developed or are at an

advanced stage thereof. These initiatives coupled with legislative changes particularly with regard to drink-driving have collective implications which are far reaching in so far as the reduction in road fatalities is concerned.

New enforcement technologies have the capacity to assist in the change of traffic policing towards a greater emphasis on policing and management of risk. This implies a move towards increased focus on an "intelligence-led" approach, based on developing knowledge and intelligence about risk and applying interventions to reduce such risk.

Based on analysis of collision trends and drink-driving incidents, targeted enforcement was carried out throughout the year with substantial resources deployed, particularly at weekends during the hours of 12am to 8am. Garda enforcement capabilities were also enhanced through the introduction of legislation permitting the operation of checkpoints for the mandatory alcohol testing of drivers. Detected drink-driving incidents recorded in 2006 increased by 34% when compared to 2005.

Through intelligence-led targeted enforcement, detections in key road safety

areas increased significantly in 2006. In view of the contribution of speed to collisions on our roads, speed enforcement played a significant part in the Garda enforcement strategy to reduce deaths and injuries on our roads.

The number of fixed charge notices issued for speeding offences increased by 26% in 2006. Seat-belt detections during the year increased by 48% compared to 2005. On 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2006 an additional 30 offences became Fixed Charge Penalty offences and in September, 2006 the use of hand-held mobile phones while driving became a penalty point offence. In excess of 6,000 fixed charge notices were issued for this offence up to the end of the year.

An analysis of road fatalities during 2006 indicates that those in the 16-30 year old age group continued to be at most risk from road traffic related death, with 160 in the category killed. The most dangerous times were between 6/8pm (42), 2/4am (38) and 4/6pm (35) and the most dangerous days were Sunday (82) and Monday (66), followed closely by Saturday (65). January was the worst month for fatalities with 40 deaths, followed by July, (39) and April (38), respectively. An emerging trend noted during



2006 was the increase in fatalities among the 65+ age-group, which saw 30 pedestrians killed during the year. This group will also be targeted, through enforcement, education and prevention programmes, as part of the profiling process used to identify those described as 'vulnerable' road-users. During the year males accounted for 269 fatalities and females for 99; drivers, passengers and pedestrians accounted for 170; 83 and 74 deaths respectively, representing almost 90% of all road fatalities. (see page 19)

Detections	2006	2005
Drink Driving	17,868 (+34%)	13,370
Speeding	181,335 (+26%)	143,651
Seat Belt wearing non-compliance	26,687 (+48%)	18,084
Mobile Phone usage (Offence since 1st September, 2006)	6,171	N/A
Dangerous Driving	5,810	4,786



# SEIRBHÍSÍ NÁISIÚNTA TACAÍOCHTA (NSS)

Tá Leas-Choimisinéir i gceannas ar Bhainse na Seirbhísí Náisiúnta Tacaíochta atá comhdhéanta d'aonaid náisiúnta imscrúdúcháin agus tacaíochta a sholáthraíonn cúnamh den scoth do phearsanra rannáin agus ceantair agus a thionscnaíonn agus a bhainistíonn a gcuid imscrúduithe agus gníomhaíochtaí féin i dtosca áirithe.

Is iad príomhfhoceais na n-aonad seo ná dul i ngleic le coireacht eagraithe agus bliain dhian dhlúshlánach eile ab ea 2006 do na Seirbhísí Náisiúnta Tacaíochta. Tugtar an tiomantas agus an obair dhian a léirítear i ngach ceann de na haonaid seo le fios sna héachtaí iomadúla a cuireadh i gcrích i gcaitheamh na bliana.

Ní foláir ná go rachaidh an fairsingiú leanúnach atá á dhéanamh ar an Aonad Choireacht Eagraithe (OCU), faoin NBCL, mar aon le s níú an chonartha le haghaidh Córas Nua Uathaitheantas Méarlorg (AFIS) chun tairbhe d'acmhainn imscrúdaithe choiriúil an Gharda Síochána. Tá an obair ag dul ar aghaidh ar sholáthar Córas Uathaitheantas Bailistíochta; réiteach TE do mhórimscrúduithe; ardán nua faisnéise; rianú maoine agus taispeántán agus córais bhainistíochta doiciméad.

Lean na Seirbhísí Náisiúnta Tacaíochta orthu ag cruthú nascanna nua le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara idir phríobháideach agus thráchtála, mar ghéilleadh don Phlean Póilínéachta Bliantúil agus leanfaidh an NSS air ag obair go dlúth lenár bpáirtithe Eorpacha agus idirnáisiúnta chun an ceann is fearr a fháil ar choireacht eagraithe. Sampla den chomhoibriú seo ná s níú Meamram Comhthuisceana (MOU) i Meán Fómhair 2006 idir Stiúrthóireacht Inimisce agus Náisiúnachta Oifig Bhaile na RA agus Biúro Náisiúnta Inimisce an Gharda chun leithroinnt córasach eolas a bhaineann le hinimisce a éascú.

## An Biúro Náisiúnta um Imscrúdú Coiriúil (NBCI)

I gcaitheamh na bliana, sholáthair oifigigh NBCI cúnamh d'imscrúduithe ar dhúnbhású amháin is seasca (61) ar fud na tíre agus rinne roinnt athbhreithnithe 'cás fuar' ar chásanna stairiúla.

Tá an tAonad um Imscrúdú Foréigean Teaghlaigh agus Ionsaí Gnéasach mar aon leis an Aonad Imscrúdaithe Péidifíliá i gcónaí ag soláthar cúnamh do chomhaltaí an Gharda Síochána agus do ghníomhaireachtaí neamhrialtasacha i réimse an fhoréigin teaghlaigh agus na gcoireanna gnéasacha. Leanann na tAonad dá ról ag déanamh monatóireacht ar chiontóirí gnéis agus i mbun idirchaidrimh i bhfoirm imscrúduithe leanúnacha ar mhí-úsáid páistí agus ar mhí-úsáid gnéasach.

## Aonad Náisiúnta Drugaí an Gharda (GNDU)

Tá príomhchúram ar Aonad Náisiúnta Drugaí an Gharda (GNDU) maidir le himscrúduithe náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta gáinneáil ar dhrugaí agus lean siad orthu i gcaitheamh na bliana ag díriú ar dhaoine aonair agus ar eagraíochtaí atá bainteach le soláthar drugaí mídhleathacha. Ritheadh roinnt comhoibríochtaí i gcaitheamh 2006 i gcomhar leis na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim (Custaim & Máil). Tugadh faoi thionscnaimh eile a dhírigh ar dháileadh drugaí i Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath. Lean an GNDU dá fócas ar dháileadh drugaí ag áiteanna siamsaíochta agus rinneadh fiche trí (23) oibríochtaí dá leithéid i gcaitheamh na bliana ar fud Réigiúin an Gharda. Leanadh de thionscnaimh faoin Oibríocht 'Clean Street' i gcaitheamh 2006, ag díriú ar mhangaireacht drugaí ar na sráideanna.

## An Biúro um Shócmhainní Coiriúla (CAB)

I gcaitheamh 2006 ghlac CAB a chéad chaingean de bhun alt 16B den Acht um Fháiltas Choireacha 1996, leasaithe, a bhaineann le 'saibhriú neamhchóir' agus tá an cas fós os comhair na gcúirteanna.

Lean CAB de bheith ag tacú le Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) a ceapadh chun cur le comhar idirnáisiúnta maidir le fáiltas ó ghníomhaíocht choiriúil a aithint, a rianú agus a urghabháil.

Ar na horduithe a fuair an Biúro um Shócmhainní Coiriúla i 2006 bhí:

Ordú	Uimh. Orduithe	Uimh. Cosantóirí	Luach na sócmhainní urghafa (€)	Luach na sócmhainní urghafa (Stg. £)
Roinn 2	7	11	2,974,856.03	294,289.39
Roinn 3	9	12	5,059,346.44	-
Roinn 4	3	4	684,630.59*	-
Roinn 4A	14	27	2,536,954.56*	-
Roinn 7	8	14	1,602,373.48	294,289.39
Roinn 16B	1	1	53,000,000	-

\* Áirítear ar an bhfigiúr seo suimeanna a tiontaíodh ó airgeadraí eile.

Lena chois sin, de réir a fheidhmeanna faoin Acht um Shócmhainní Coiriúla, 1996, chuir an Biúro na hAchtanna Cánach i bhfeidhm ar ioncam ó ghníomhaíocht choiriúil agus bailíodh €19,192,906.56 i gcánacha. D'úsáid an Biúro reacht afocht Leasa Shóisialaigh chun íocaíochtaí a chosc ar dhaoine nach raibh i dteideal sochair Leasa Shóisialaigh, rud a shábháil €297,744. Aithníodh ró-íocaíochtaí cúnamh de €439,704 chomh maith. Aisghabhadh €139,525 trí athíocaíochtaí, ranníocaíochtaí agus trí asbhaintí ó theidíochtaí reatha.

\* Tá oibleagáid reachtúil ar CAB Tuarascáil Bhliantúil dá chuid féin a fhoilsiú.

## Biúro an Gharda Síochána um Imscrúdú Calaoise (GBFI)

Ghlac an Garda Síochána, tríd an mBiúro um Imscrúdú Calaoise, páirt i roinnt tionscnamh ag ranna éagsúla rialtais agus institiúidí airgeadais, a bhfuil sé de phríomhaidhm acu feacht an phobail a mhéadú maidir leis an gcinéal coiriúlachta seo agus orthu seo tá:

▲ Láitheán ar a dtugtar 'Safecard' a seoladh i gcomhar leis an Irish Payment Services Organisation, a dhíríonn ar roinnt de na ceisteanna mar gheall ar chalaos cártaí íocaíochta, go háirithe goid aitheantais. Tá ar láithreán an Gharda ([www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)) chomh maith comhairle don phobal i gcoitinne ar conas an cineál gníomhaíocht choiriúil seo a sheachaint.

▲ Clár 'MakeltSecure', i gcomhar leis an Roinn Cumarsáide, Mara agus Acmhainní Nádúrtha, a sholáthair, inter alia, leabhráin chomhairle, lena n-áirítear ceann ar Ghoid Aitheantais, don phobal agus a scaipeadh ar gach Stáisiún Garda.

## Biúro Teicniúil an Gharda Síochána (GTB)

Is é príomhról Bhiúro Teicniúil an Gharda, atá lonnaithe i gCeannáras an Gharda, imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar láithreacha coireachta agus soláthraíonn an fhoireann comhairle teicniúil agus sainchomhairle agus seirbhísí do ghníomhaíochtaí imscrúdúcháin an Gharda Síochána. Tugadh faoin roinnt tionscnamh nua i gcomhar le Saotharlann Eolaíocht Fhóiréinsigh an Stáit (FSL) chun úsáid fianaise fhóiréinsigh a uasmhéadú.

Sa bhliain faoi athbhreithniú chonacthas mórchuid forbairtí laistigh den Bhiúro lena n-áirítear imeascadh a

phríomhdhisciplíní; s níú conartha d'athsholáthar an Uathchórais Aithint Méarlorg (AFIS), atá le soláthar faoi lár 2007; an chomhpháirtíocht leanúnach leis an Irish National Accreditation Bureau chun cur le próisis agus córais ag an mBiúro ionas gur féidir caighdeán Saotharlainne ISO 17025 a aithint, uasghrádú ar an gcaighdeán ISO 9001-2000 atá ag an mBiúro faoi láthair. Mar ullmhúchán do thabhairt isteach chóras nua AFIS i 2007 cuireadh tús le hobair ar shaoráid nua tástáil lámhaigh.

## Biúro Náisiúnta Inimisce an Gharda Síochána (GNIB)

Is féidir na feidhmeanna atá faoi chúram Bhiúro Náisiúnta Inimisce an Gharda a chur i dtrí cinn de chatagóirí, eadhón:

1. Rialú inimisceach a thagann isteach sa Stát, nó a dhéanann iarracht teacht isteach;
2. Rialú inimisceach fad a bhíonn siad sa Stát;
3. Neamhnáisiúnaigh nach bhfuil cead acu fanacht sa Stát a thabhairt ar shiúl.

I 2006 díúltaíodh cead isteach do 5,585 duine san iomlán, ar mhéadú de 20% é ar an tréimhse roimhe (4,892). D'éiligh 4,314 duine tearmann i gcaitheamh 2006 bhí 144,090 neamhnáisiúnach cláraithe le Biúro Náisiúnta Inimisce an Gharda ar 31ú Nollaig, 2006.

I 2006, tugadh seacht gcéad agus ochtó naoi neamhnáisiúnach (789) a bhí ina gcónaí sa Stát do thréimhsí éagsúla ama, ar shiúl ón dlínse faoi Ordú nó coisceadh iad ó theacht ar ais isteach de bhun Ordaithe:

- 302 Orduithe Díbeartha a forghníomhaíodh;
- 61 Díultú iontrála sa Stát de bhun Ordú Díbeartha a bheith i bhfeidhm;
- 294 Orduithe Aistrithe a forghníomhaíodh;
- 132 Orduithe Aistrithe a forghníomhaíodh.

Bhí an gá le heolas a bhaineann le hinimisce a roinnt idir gníomhaireachtaí a bhfuil freagracht orthu maidir le ceisteanna inimisce sa dá dháilínse sa CTA, mar ábhar le comhthuarascáil de chuid Ghrúpa Trasghníomhaireachta na RA Éireann um Inimisce agus Frithsceimhlitheoireacht sa Chomhlimistéar Taistil. I Iúil 2006 d'údaraigh an Rialtas go foirmiúil socrú Meamram Comhthuisceana (MOU) chun comhroinnt córasach eolas a bhaineann le hinimisce a éascú idir Biúro Náisiúnta Inimisce an Gharda (GNIB) agus Stiúrthóireacht Inimisce agus Náisiúnachta Oifig Bhaile na RA (IND). Síníodh an MOU ina dhiaidh sin ag ionadaithe ón dá dháilínse i Meán Fómhair 2006.

## Aonad Tacaíochta Oibríúcháin (OSU)

Tá Ceannfort i gceannas ar an Aonad Tacaíochta Oibríúcháin (OSU) atá comhdhéanta de na haonaid seo a leanas: Aonad Uisce an Gharda; Aonad Madra an Gharda; Aonad Aerthacaíochta an Gharda agus Aonad Capall an Gharda. Soláthraíonn an tAonad seirbhísí tacaíochta d'Oifigigh Rannáin agus Cheantair agus do phearsanra imscrúdúcháin ar fud na tíre.





# NATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES (NSS)

National Support Services Branch is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and comprises of national investigative and support units who provide expert assistance to divisional and district personnel and, in certain circumstances, initiate and manage investigations and activities in their own right.

The primary focus of these units is tackling organised crime and 2006 proved another challenging and demanding year for National Support Services. The dedication and commitment exhibited from each of the units is reflected in the many successes achieved throughout the year.

The continued expansion of the Organised Crime Unit (OCU), under the Nation Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NBCI), together with the signing of the contact for the new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) will undoubtedly enhance the criminal investigation capacity of An Garda Síochána. Work is progressing apace to provide an Automated Ballistics Identification System; an IT solution for major investigations; a new intelligence platform; property and exhibit tracking and document management systems.

National Support Services continued to forge new links with key stakeholders across all strata of society, private and commercial, in compliance with the Annual Policing Plan and NSS will continue to work closely with our European and international partners in tackling organised crime. An example of this co-operation is the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in September 2006 between the UK Home Office Immigration and Nationality Directorate and the Garda National Immigration Bureau to facilitate the systematic sharing of immigration-related information.

## National Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NBCI)

During the year, NBCI officers provided assistance to sixty-one (61) homicide investigations nationwide and undertook a number of 'cold case' reviews of historical cases.

The Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigation Unit along with the Paedophile Investigation Unit have continued to provide assistance to members of An Garda Síochána and Non-Governmental agencies in the area of domestic violence and sexual crimes. The Unit continues its role in the monitoring of sex offenders and liaising with ongoing investigations into child and sexual abuse.

## Garda National Drugs Unit (GNDU)

The Garda National Drugs Unit (GNDU) has primary responsibility for national and international drug trafficking investigations and throughout the year continued to target individuals and organisations involved in the supply of illicit drugs. A number of joint-operations were run during 2006 in conjunction with the Revenue Commissioners (Customs & Excise). Other initiatives targeting drug distribution were also run in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The GNDU continued to focus on drug distribution at places of entertainment and twenty-three (23) such operations

were carried out during the year across all Garda Regions. Initiatives under Operation 'Clean Street' also continued during 2006, targeting on-street drug dealing.

## Criminal Assets Bureau (CAB)

During 2006 the CAB took its first action pursuant to Section 16B of Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 as amended, which relates to 'unjust enrichment' and the case remains before the Courts.

CAB also continued to support the Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network (CARIN) which was formed to enhance international co-operation in identifying, tracing and seizing the proceeds of criminal activity.

Orders secured by the Criminal Assets Bureau during 2006:-

Order	No. of Orders	No. of Defendants	Value of assets seized (€)	Value of assets seized (Stg. £)
Section 2	7	11	2,974,856.03	294,289.39
Section 3	9	12	5,059,346.44	-
Section 4	3	4	684,630.59*	-
Section 4A	14	27	2,536,954.56*	-
Section 7	8	14	1,602,373.48	294,289.39
Section 16B	1	1	53,000,000	-

\* This figure includes sums converted from other currencies.

In accordance with its functions under the Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996, the Bureau applied the Tax Acts in relation to income from criminal activity and €19,192,906.56 in taxes was collected. The Bureau utilised Social Welfare legislation to disallow persons not entitled to Social Welfare benefits resulting in savings of €297,744. Overpayments of assistance were also identified to the amount of €439,704. Through repayments, by instalments and by deductions from current entitlements, €139,524 was recovered.

CAB is statutorily obliged to publish an Annual Report in its own right.

## Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation (GBFI)

An Garda Síochána, through the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation, has participated in a number of initiatives, by various Government Departments and the Financial Institutions, whose primary aim is to raise public awareness of this type of criminality, and include:

- ▲ A website entitled 'Safecard', which was launched in partnership with the Irish Payment Services Organisation, addresses many issues around payment card fraud, in particular the issue of identity theft. The Garda website ([www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)) also contains advice to members of the public on how to avoid this type of criminal activity.
- ▲ The 'MakeITSecure' Programme, in conjunction with the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources which, inter alia, produced advice booklets, including one on Identity Theft, for the public and which have been distributed to every Garda Station.



## Garda Technical Bureau (GTB)

The primary role of the Garda Technical Bureau is crime scene investigation and Bureau personnel also provide technical and expert advice to the investigating officers. Working in partnership with the State's Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), a number of new initiatives were also undertaken to maximise the use of forensic evidence.

The year under review saw many developments within the Bureau including the integration of its core disciplines; the signing of a contract for a replacement of the Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), which is due for delivery in mid-2007; the continued partnership with the Irish National Accreditation Bureau to enhance processes and systems at the Bureau to allow for recognition of ISO 17025 Laboratory standard, an upgrade from the current ISO 9001-2000 standard held by the Bureau. In preparation for the introduction of the new AFIS system in 2007 work commenced on a new test firing facility.

## Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB)

The functions engaged in by the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) can be categorised under three separate headings, namely:-

1. Control of immigrants entering, or attempting to enter, the State;
2. Control of immigrants while in the State;
3. Removal of non-nationals who do not have permission to remain in the State.

In 2006 a total of 5,885 persons were refused leave to land, which is an increase of 20% over the previous period (4,892). 4,314 people claimed asylum during 2006 and there were 144,090 non-nationals registered with the Garda National Immigration Bureau on 31st December, 2006.

In 2006, a total of seven hundred and eighty nine non-national persons (789) were either removed from the jurisdiction by Order or prevented from re-entering due to existence of an Order :

- 302 Deportation Orders executed;
- 61 Refused entry to the State as Deportation Order in existence;
- 294 Transfer Orders executed;
- 132 Removal Orders executed.

The necessity to share immigration related information between the agencies with responsibility for immigration issues in both jurisdictions in the Common Travel Area (CTA), was subject of a joint report of the UK Ireland Cross Agency Group on Immigration and Counter-Terrorism in the CTA and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to facilitate the systematic sharing of immigration related information between the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) and the UK Home Office, Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) was signed in September 2006.

## Operational Support Unit (OSU)

The Operational Support Unit (OSU) is headed by a Superintendent and comprises of the following units - Garda Water Unit; Garda Dog Unit; Garda Air Support Unit and Garda Mounted Unit. The Unit provides support services to Divisional and District Officers and investigative personnel throughout the country.







# NUASHONRÚCHÁIN RANNÁIN

## Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath

### RCBAC Lár Thuaidh

{Ranna Shráid Stórais, an Bridewell agus Shráid Mhic Giobúin}.

Mar iarracht caidreamh níos fearr a chothú le pobail na mionlach eitneach i dtuaisceart lár na cathrach, seoladh Fóram Póilínachta Roinne le haghaidh Pobail Nua i Samhain a léirigh go raibh a dhá oiread de dhaoine ó mhionlaigh eitneacha ina gcónaí ann ná mar a bhí sa chuid eile den tír, ar an meán. Bhí líon mór daoine i láthair ó thíortha na hAfraice agus na hEorpa, mar aon le hionadaithe ón India agus ón tSín. Mar thoradh ar bhunú an Fhóram oileadh 30 comhalta breise den Gharda mar Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh sa Roinn i gcaitheamh 2006.

Tar éis cruinníú le hionadaithe ó Outhouse, ionad acmhainne pobail don lucht aerach, lespiach, déghnéasach agus trasinsneach cuireadh tús le comhthionscadal, tá seirbhís chomhairle saor in aisce agus faoi rún á soláthar ag an nGarda anois ar bhealach cóbháúil, neamhdhaorbhreithiúnach ag Gardaí oile deonacha arna mhaoirsiú ag foireann Outhouse, ar bhonn tráthnóna amháin sa mhí mar ar féidir le cliaint coir a thuairisciú do Gardaí Idirchaidrimh in Outhouse, más mian leo. Is é fócas an tionscadail cliaint a mhisiú chun muinín a chur sa Gharda Síochána.

### RCBAC Lár Theas

{Ceantair Gharda Shráid an Phiarsaigh, Shráid Caoimhín agus Dhomhnach Broc}

Seoladh treoirscéim oibríocháin de CTCI inmheánach i Stáisiún Garda Shráid an Phiarsaigh i Márta 2006 atá dírithe ar mhúinín an phobail a choimeád sa tslí a phróiseálann an Garda Síochána daoine gafa, rud a chinnteadh caighdeán arda.

I mí na Bealtaine ghlac grúpa de náisiúnaigh ón Afganastáin seilbh ar Ardeaglais Phádraig agus bhí stailc ocras acu chun tacú lena n-iarrachtais ar thearmann in Éirinn. Trí dhíospóireacht agus idirbheartaíocht, tugadh an agóid chun críche go síochánta.

### RCBAC Thuaidh

{Ceantair Gharda Sheantraibh, Rath Éanna agus na Cúlógie}

Rinneadh suirbhé 'Caidreamh níos dlúithe le Daoine' ar 700 líon tí laistigh de Limistéar Athchóirithe Bhaile Munna. D'iarr an suirbhé tuairimí daoine ón tseanchuid agus ón gcuid nua de Bhaile Munna agus úsáideadh é mar ardán chun Oifigigh Ainmnithe Póilíníú Pobail a chur in aithne don phobal. D'éirigh go rí-mhaith leis an tionscnamh caidreamh a chothú leis an bpobal.

Bunaíodh Grúpa Idir-Ghníomhair-eachta faoi thionscnamh 'Baile Munna Níos Sábháilte'. Dhírigh an grúpa ar dhul i ngleic le ceisteanna éagsúla sa cheantar agus ar réitigh a fháil orthu.

### RCBAC Theas

{Ceantair Gharda Chroimghlinne, Thamhlachta agus Thír an Iúir}. Leathnaíodh Aonad Rothar Sléibhe an Gharda go Ráth Maoinis i gCeantar P nuair a leithdháileadh dhá cheann de rothair shléibhe. Cuireadh oiliúint bhreise ar fáil don phearsana.

Bunaíodh 'Club4U' a chuireann bain-teacht i measc daoine óga chun cinn ar leibhéal sóisialta gan alcól i gCill na Manach i 2006, agus bhí Aonaid de Phóilíní Pobail bainteach leis.

Rinne an tAonad Póilínithe Pobail ullmhúcháin i 2006 faoi chomhair bunú Faire Campais ag ITT, Tamhlacht.

Bunaíodh Oibríocht 'Páirc' i bhfo-cheantair Chroimghlinne agus Sundrive chun dul i ngleic le hiompar frithshóisialta i bpáirceanna poiblí sa cheantar.

### RCBAC Thoir

{Ceantair Gharda Dhún Laoghaire, na Carraige Duibhe agus Bhre}

I gcaitheamh na bliana tharla roinnt imeachtaí sa Roinn lena n-áirítear Féile Chultúir an Domhain i mí Lúnasa, a mheall tuairim is 220,000 duine. Eagraíodh breis is dhá cruinníú rásaíochta agus fiche ag Baile na Lobhair agus d'fhreastail breis is 190,000 duine orthu.

Tugadh isteach biorán-mhapáil de chionta ceannlíne a rinneadh sa Roinn ar bhonn píolótach mar aon le cruinnithe laethúla bainistíochta. Athbhreithneofar an treoirscéim d'fhonn an tionscnamh seo a leathnú ar fud na heagraíochta.



### RCBAC Thiar

{Ceantair Gharda Bhaile Bhainséir, Leamhcáin agus Chluain Dolcáin}

I ngeall ar an éagsúlacht daoine sa Roinn seo rinneadh iarrachtaí nár bheag i gcaitheamh 2006 chun 'castáil ar agus beannú' ar a mhéad ionadaithe de phobail éagsúla atá ina gcónaí anois agus ab fhéidir. Mar shampla, neamhnáisiúnaigh is ea 47% den 800 páiste scoile i bunscóil agus cheap bainistíocht áitiúil an Gharda Oifigeach Caidrimh Eitnigh le haghaidh na scoile. D'eagraigh an tAonad Póilínachta Pobail ócáid idirchultúrtha i Scoil Naomh Peadar an tAspail, Baile Rónáin, a craoladh ar 2FM. Mar chuid de Lá na gCultúr Idirmáisiúnta thionóil gach Ceantar Garda sa Roinn 'lá oscailte' i ngach Ceannáras Ceantair. I mí na Nollag, thionlaic Gardaí ó Cheantar 'K' 20 ionadaí de phobail na mionlach eitneach go hÁras an Uachtaráin mar ar chas siad ar an Uachtarán Mhic Ghiolla Íosa.

## Réigiún an Tuaiscirt

### Roinn an Chabháin / Mhuineacháin

{Ceantair Gharda Mhuineacháin, Choill an Chollaigh, Charraig Mhachaire Rois agus an Chabháin}.

Cé gur tharla maruithé tragóideacha sa Roinn, go háirithe an t-imbhualadh marfach tráchta inar maraíodh cúigear (5) fear óg, thit líon na n-imbhuailtí tráchta marfacha de 50% nach mór ó 22 i 2005 go dhá cheann déag (12) i 2006 inar maraíodh 16 duine, i gcomparáid le 22 an bhliain roimhe.

### Roinn Dhún na nGall

{Ceantair Gharda Leitir Ceanainn, Bhun Cranncha, Áth an Mhuilinn agus Na Gleannta}

Socraíodh go mbunófaí tionscnamh póilínithe pobail i gCarn Domhnach, lena n-áirítear forcheantair Gharda Charn Domhnach, Mhálanna, Chúil Damhcha agus Chluain Maine. Aithníodh láthair ar a dtófar Ceannáras nua Ceantair an Gharda ag Bun Cranncha.

Bunaíodh Aonad Chór Tráchta i mBun Cranncha i bhFeabhra, 2006. Tugadh faoi roinnt tionscnamh tráchta póilínachta le linn 2006 i réimsí an Oideachais, na hInnealtóireachta agus an Fhorfheidhmiúcháin agus áirítear orthu asraonta éagsúla meán chun comhairle a thabhairt maidir le sábháilteacht ar na bóithre. Mar chuid de na cruinnithe leantacha den Chlár Coisc Imbhualtí eagraíodh cruinnithe ag na leibhéal ab airde leis an údarás áitiúil chun láithreacha sa Roinn ina dtarlaíonn imbhualtí go coitianta a aithint agus a leasú. Bhí rath ar na straitéisí seo maidir le laghdú a dhéanamh ar líon na mbásanna ar an mbóthar sa Roinn go 19 i 2006.

Eagraíodh Scéim Faire Comharsanachta i Magh, Bun Cranncha, i Lúnasa 2006 agus seoladh Scéim Phobal ar Aire ar Oileán Thoraí, Ceantar na nGleannta i nDeireadh Fómhair 2006.

### Roinn Shligigh/Liatroma

{Ceantair Gharda Shligigh, Bhaile an Mhóta, Charraig na Sionainne agus Chluainín}

I gcaitheamh 2006 bhí an Roinn mar chuid de threoirscéim do phóilíníú ardinfeictheachta agus i ndiaidh tabhairt isteach Chúltaca an Gharda sannadh comhalta amháin do bhaile Shligigh agus tá an comhalta sin ar diuité ann faoi láthair. Ghlac comhaltaí den Roinn páirt i gcomhchlár oiliúna le haghaidh na héagsúlachta, i gcomhar le Seirbhís Phóilínachta Thuaisceart Éireann, agus eagraíodh modúil ó thuaidh agus ó theas den teorainn.

## Réigiún an Deiscirt

### Roinn Chathair Chorcaí

{Ceantair Gharda Shráid Anglesea, Gharrán na mBráthar, Bhaile na mBocht agus an Tóchair}

Tá tuairim is 25,000 imirceach Polannach i gceantar Chorcaí, agus seoladh feachtas Eolais / Feasacht ar Shábháilteacht ar na Bóithre dírithe ar thiománaithe Polannacha ag an Ard-Mhéara ag Halla Chathair Chorcaí i Meán Fómhair 2006. Réitíodh bileoga maidir le tiomáint ar meisce, trialacha NCT, sábháilteacht leanaí agus criosanna sábhála, mar aon le liosta de na cionta tráchta a tharraingíonn pointí pionóis sa Pholainnis agus tá siad ar fáil ar roinnt láithreán Gréasáin Polainneacha.

Eagraíodh an dara cúrsa gluaisrothair carthanais Garda / BMW Málainn go Carn Uí Néid ar son bhrainte Chorcaí de scléiróis iolrach a ritheadh ar an 13ú Bealtaine, 2006 le breis is 85 rothaí, a d'fhág Carn Uí Néid ag 4.30 am agus a shroic Ceann Mhálanna ag 5 pm. Bailíodh breis is €43,500 agus caithfeadh é ar sheirbhísí riachtanacha a sholáthar do dhaoine a bhfuil scléiróis iolrach orthu i gCorcaigh.

Tháinig an Garda Síochána agus Coláiste na hOllscoile i gCorcaigh le chéile chun airgead a bhailiú d'Ospís Chnoc Mhuire le ceolchoirm faoin spéir i gceartlár na hollscoile. I measc na gceoltóirí bhí Banna an Gharda Síochána, na Kerry Tenors agus Roinn an Cheoil i gColáiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh. Bailíodh breis is €35,000 don ospis.

### Roinn Chorcaigh Thuaidh

{Ceantair Gharda Mhainistir Fhear Maí, Mhainistir na Corann agus Mhala}

Lean Roinn Chorcaí Thuaidh dá dtionscnaimh shábháilteachta ar bhóithre chun athrú a dhéanamh ar iompar tiománaithe, agus díriodh ar aoisghrúpa 18/25 trí fheachtas comhairle, oideachais agus feasachta. Chuaigh Gardaí chun cainte le lucht díograis carranna agus d'fhéach le sábháilteacht ar bhóithre a fheabhsú laistigh den roinn, go háirithe laistigh den spriocghrúpa seo. Ach lucht faighte comhairle, oideachais agus feasachta a dhiúltaigh glacadh leis an geur chuige seo, cuireadh tús le hionchúisimh maidir leo.



### Roinn Chorcaigh Thiar

{Ceantair Gharda Dhroichead na Bandan, Bheanntaí, Chloch na Coillte, Cheann Toirc agus Mhagh Cromtha}

Ag éirí ar roinnt tionscnamh áitiúil faoi Oibríocht 'Anvil' ag díriú ar choirpigh sa Roinn, laghdaíodh líon na mbuirgléireachtaí a taifeadh i 2006 de 25% agus taifeadh ráta braite de 53% sa Roinn le haghaidh 2006.

Eagraíodh dhá mhóroibríocht chuardaigh sa Roinn i 2006, ceann ar Thrá Bhaínn na hInse tar éis gur bádh beirt fear go tragóideach fad a bhí siad ag iarraidh beirt eile a bhí i ndeacrachtaí san uisce a tharrtháil. Lean an oibríocht ar feadh aon lá déag agus bhí an tSeirbhís Chósta, Cosaint Shíbhialta, Cumann na Croise Deirge, tarrtháil mhara agus saorálaithe ón bpobal áitiúil páirteach ann. Frítheadh an dá chorp. Sa dara teagmhas tuairiscíodh duine óg ar iarraidh i gCloch na Coillte. Tháinig cuardaitheoirí ar an gcorp laistigh de cheithre lá.

### Roinn Chiarraí

{Ceantair Gharda Thrá Lí, Chathair Saidhbhín, Chill Airne, Lios Tuathail}

Cuireadh tionscnamh i bhfeidhm i gCeantar Chathair Saidhbhín ina raibh micléinn idirbhliana Chill Orglain páirteach i gcúrsa 'Tiomáint Shábháilte' i gcomhar leis an scoil, scoil tiomána áitiúil agus an Garda Síochána. An toradh a bhí air ná go gcuirtear ceachtanna tiomána ar fáil anois mar chuid de churaclam na scoile dóibh siúd ar fad a bhfuil ceadúnas tiomána





# DIVISIONAL REPORTS

## Dublin Metropolitan Region

### DMR North Central

{Store Street, Bridewell and Fitzgibbon Street Garda Districts}

A Divisional Policing Forum for New Communities, based on the North-Inner City Community Policing Forum, was launched in November as the ethnic minority population in the division is double the national average. The event was attended by representatives from the African, Indian, Chinese and European communities. As part of the Forum an additional 30 Gardaí were trained as Ethnic Liaison Officers in the Division during 2006.

Following consultation with Outhouse, which is a community resource centre for the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community, a joint project was commenced whereby training was provided for selected personnel within the Division and a free, confidential Garda advice service is now being delivered in an empathetic, non-judgemental manner by trained volunteer Gardaí with oversight by Outhouse staff, on a one-evening-a-month basis where clients may report a crime to the Liaison Gardaí in Outhouse, if they wish to do so.

### DMR South Central

{Pearse Street, Kevin Street and Donnybrook Garda Districts}

A pilot operation of internal CCTV system in Pearse Street Garda Station was launched in March, 2006 and is aimed at preserving the public's confidence in the way An Garda Síochána processes arrested persons.

In May a group of Afghan nationals occupied St. Patrick's Cathedral and held a hunger-strike in pursuit of their applications for asylum in Ireland. Through discussion and negotiation the dispute was brought to a peaceful end.

### DMR North

{Santry, Raheny and Coolock Garda Districts}

A 'Getting Closer to People' Survey was carried out with 700 households within the Ballymun Regeneration area. The survey elicited the views of people from both the old and new parts of Ballymun and was used as a platform to introduce Designated Community Police Officers to the Community. The initiative proved very successful in building relationships with the Community.

A multi-agency group was established under the 'Safer Ballymun' initiative. The group focused on addressing various issues in the area and developing solutions.

### DMR South

{Crumlin, Tallaght and Terenure Garda Districts}

The Garda Mountain Bike Unit in Terenure District was extended to Rathfarnham with the allocation of two mountain bikes. Additional training was provided to personnel.

'Club4U' which promotes youth involvement on a social level, without alcohol was established in Kilnamanagh

during 2006, involving Community Police Units.

The Community Policing Unit carried out preparatory work during 2006 for the establishment of a Campus Watch at the Institute of Technology in Tallaght.

Operation 'Park' was established in the Crumlin and Sundrive sub-districts to tackle anti-social behaviour in public parks in the area.

### DMR East

{Dun Laoghaire, Blackrock and Bray Garda Districts}

During the year there were a number of events held in the division including the Festival of World Cultures in August, which attracted an estimated 220,000 people. Twenty-two race meetings were held at Leopardstown attended by over 190,000 people.

Pin-mapping of headline crimes committed in the division and daily management meetings were introduced on a pilot-basis. The pilot will be reviewed with a view to extending this initiative throughout the organisation.

### DMR West

{Blanchardstown, Lucan and Clondalkin Garda Districts}

Due to the ethnic diversity in this division considerable efforts were made during 2006 to 'meet and greet' as many representatives of the various communities now resident here. For example, in one national school in the division over 47% of the school-children are non-national and local Garda management appointed an Ethnic Liaison Officer to the school. An intercultural event, organised by the Community Policing Unit, was held in St. Peter the Apostle School, Ronanstown and was broadcast by 2FM. In December, Gardaí 'K' District accompanied 20 representatives of the local ethnic communities to Áras an Uachtaráin where they met President McAleese.



## Northern Region :

### Cavan / Monaghan Division

{Monaghan, Bailieboro, Ballyconnell, Carrickmacross and Cavan Garda Districts}

While there were still tragic scenes in the Division, in particular the fatal road traffic collision on 21st October, 2006 which resulted in the deaths of five (5) young men, the number of fatal traffic collisions dropped almost 50% from 22 in 2005 to twelve (12) in 2006 resulting in the death of 16 people, compared with 22 the previous year.

### Donegal Division

{Letterkenny, Buncrana, Ballyshannon, Milford and Glenties Garda Districts}

A decision was made to establish a community policing initiative in Carndonagh, including the Garda sub-districts of Carndonagh, Malin, Culdaff and Clonmany. A site has been identified for the building of a new District Headquarters Garda Station at Buncrana.

A new Traffic Corps Unit was established in Buncrana in February, 2006. A number of traffic policing initiatives were undertaken during 2006 in the areas of Education, Engineering and Enforcement and include using various media outlets to give road safety advice. As part of the ongoing Collision Prevention Programme meetings were held at the highest levels with the Local Authority to identify and rectify collision prone locations in the Division. These strategies proved successful in reducing the number of road deaths in the Division to 19 in 2006.

A Neighbourhood Watch Scheme was established in Muff, Buncrana District in August, 2006 and a Community Alert Scheme was launched on Tory Island, Glenties District in October, 2006.

### Sligo / Leitrim Division.

{Sligo, Ballymote, Carrick-on-Shannon and Manorhamilton Garda Districts}

During 2006 the Division was part of the pilot for High-Visibility policing and following the introduction of the Garda Reserve one member is currently performing duty in Sligo Town. Members from the Division took part in a joint Diversity Training programme, in conjunction with the Police Service of Northern Ireland, modules of which took place both north and south of the border.

## Southern Region

### Cork City Division

{Anglesea Street, Gurrabraher, Mayfield and Togher Garda Districts}

An information / Road Safety Awareness campaign was launched by the Lord Mayor of Cork City at City Hall in September, 2006 and was aimed at the city's 25,000 Polish residents. Information leaflets on drink-driving, N.C.T. tests, child safety and seat-belts, with a list of Road Traffic offences which carry penalty points were produced in Polish and circulated by Gardaí. They were also made available on a number of Polish web-sites.

The second annual Garda / BMW Malin to Mizen charity motorcycle run in aid of the Cork branch of Multiple Sclerosis took place on the 13th May, 2006 with over 85 bikers, who left Mizen Head at 4.30am and arrived at Malin Head at 5pm. Over €43,500 was raised and will go towards the delivery of essential services for people with Multiple Sclerosis in Cork.

An Garda Síochána and University College Cork came together to raise money for Marymount Hospice through an open-air concert which took place in the heart of the University and featured the Band of An Garda Síochána, the Kerry Tenors and the Music Department at UCC. In excess of €35,000 was raised for the hospice.

### Cork North Division

{Fermoy, Cobh, Middleton and Mallow Garda Districts}

Cork North Division continued their road safety initiative to effect a change in driver behaviour, targeting the 18/25 age group, through a campaign of advice, education and awareness. Gardaí engaged with car-enthusiasts and aimed to enhance road safety within the division, in particular within this target group. However, when recipients of such advice, education and awareness refused to embrace this approach, prosecutions ensued.



### Cork West Division

{Bandon, Bantry, Clonakilty, Kanturk and Macroom Garda Districts}

Arising from a number of local initiatives under Operation 'Anvil' targeting criminals in the Division the number of robberies recorded during 2006 was reduced by 25% and a detection rate of 53% was recorded for 2006.

Sadly, two of the more significant operations in the division involved tragedies at sea. In the first, at Owenahincha Beach, members of An Garda Síochána assisted by the Coastal Service, Civil Defence, Red Cross, sea rescue and local community volunteers were engaged for an 11-day period in a search for two (2) persons who drowned attempting to save two others who had found themselves in difficulty in the sea. The second incident involved an extended search for a young person reported missing, his body was subsequently recovered after four days.

### Kerry Division

{Tralee, Cahirciveen, Killarney, Listowel Garda Districts}

An initiative was put in place in Cahirciveen District involving Transition Year students in Killorglin who took part in a 'Safe Driving' course in conjunction with the School, a local Driving School and An Garda Síochána and the result is that driving lessons, for all holders of Provisional Driving licences, are now included as part of the school curriculum and are given in tandem with a series of lectures on road-safety by members of An Garda Síochána. It is hoped that it will lead to better road user behaviour, improved driving skills and road safety.

### Limerick Division

{Henry Street, Roxboro Road, Askeaton and Newcastlewest Garda Districts}

Some excellent detections were made by Garda personnel, including the





sealadach acu agus tugtar na ceachtanna in éineacht le sraith léachtaí ar shábháilteacht ar na bóithre ag comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána. Tá súil go bhfeicfear iompar níos fearr ar na bóithre, scileanna maithe tiomána agus sábháilteacht ar an bóithre dá mbar.



#### Roinn Luimní

{Ceantair Gharda Shráid Anraoi, Bhóthar Roxboro, Eas Ghéitine agus An Chaisleán Nua Thiar}

Bhraith pearsanra an Gharda roinnt rudaí tábhachtacha, lena n-áirítear aisghabháil tuairim is 80 arm tine (gunnaí, gunnaí lámhe, raidhfíil agus arm uathoibríoch) mar aon le lear mór de lón lámhaigh measccha agus roinnt gránáidí; gabhadh roinnt daoine tábhachtacha chomh maith agus tugadh iad os comhair na gcúirteanna maidir le gníomhaíocht chóiritiúil thromchúiseach sa Roinn.

Go luath i 2006, i ndiaidh dul i gcomhairle le páirtithe leasmhara sa Roinn seo, bhunaigh an Príomh-cheannfort, Luimneach, mar aon leis an mBainisteoir Contae, Comhairle Chathair Luimnigh agus an Bainisteoir Réigiúnach, Limistéar Lár Thiar Fheidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte Comhpháirtíocht Shábháilteachta Pobail chun dul i ngleic leis na bunúseanna le hiompar frithshóisialta agus bunaíodh Coiste Stiúrtha chun idirghabhálacha a cheapadh a rachadh i ngleic leis an gcineál iompar seo i bpobail.

#### Réigiún an Oirthir

##### Ceatharlach / Cill Dara

{Ceantair Gharda an Náis, Chill Dara, Cheatharlach agus Bhealach Chonghlais}

An ócáid ba shuntasá sa roinn seo, agus sa domhan spóirt, ná óstáil Corn Ryder ag Club K i Meán Fómhair – féach an tuarascáil ar leithligh maidir leis an ócáid seo ar leathanach 4.

Bhí óstáil na Seaimpíneachta Domhanda Treabhadóireachta ag an Tulach, Contae Cheatharlach beagnach chomh tábhachtach céanna. Bhí 300,000 duine, ó bhreis is 30 tír, i láthair ar an ócáid ceithre (4) lá seo, chun féachaint ar an tseaimpíneacht agus freastal na 800+ seastán trádála.

Dréachtaíodh plean cuimsitheach póilíneachta, slándála agus tráchtacha agus cuireadh i bhfeidhm é, rud a chiallaigh go raibh breis is 180 comhalta den Gharda Síochána ar diúit ar gach ceann de na ceithre lá.

##### Laois / Uíbh Fhailí

{Ceantair Gharda Phort Laoise, Mhainistir Laoise, Bhiorra agus Thulaigh Mhóir}

Tosaíocht ab ea póilíníú tráchtacha i gcónaí sa roinn seo le linn 2006 agus leithdháileadh acmhainní breise ar Chór Tráchtacha rannáin agus bunaíodh aonad i gceantar Garda Thulach Mhór, rud a mhéadaigh de 26% na braiteacháin maidir le tiomáint ar meisce ar líon 2005.

Cuireadh tionscnaimh phobail eile i bhfeidhm i gcaitheamh na bliana agus tá scéim Faire Gnó i bhfeidhm sa Tulach Mhór agus i bPort Laoise agus scéim Faire Ospidéal i bhfeidhm sa Tulach Mhór, i

Port Laoise agus i Móinteach Mílic. Bunaíodh Aonad Rothar Sléibhe i bPort Laoise chun infheictheacht phatróil Gharda agus caighdeán na seirbhíse a thugann an Garda a fheabhsú.

Eagraíodh an Electric Picnic 2006 i Sráidbhaile, a mheall breis is 40,000 duine isteach sa cheantar thar thréimhse trí lá, agus bhí 30,000 eile i láthair ag Seó Talmhaíochta Thulach Mhór i mí Lúnasa.

##### An Longfort / An Iarmhí

{Ceantair Gharda an Mhuileann gCearr, Bhaile Átha Luain, Ghránard agus an Longfoirt}

Ceann de na príomhthionscnaimh a cuireadh i bhfeidhm sa roinn seo i 2006 ná 'píolótú' de Thionscadal Ardinfheictheachta. Leis na héilimh éagsúla a dhéantar ar acmhainní póilíneachta, d'oibrigh an tOifigeach rannáin córas píolótach a d'fhéach leis an mbainistiú ab fhearr ab fhéidir a dhéanamh ar acmhainní chun infhaighteacht agus imlonnú uasta acmhainne a chinntiú ar fud na roinne, lena n-áirítear príomhbhaile an Mhuilinn Chearr agus Bhaile Átha Luain.

Le saoráidí nua-aimseartha theicneolaíocht eolais, mar aon le imlonnú optamach acmhainní agus bainistiú gníomhach na n-acmhainní seo, measadh go raibh an treoirscéim an-rathúil ar fad, agus gur dhírigh sé ar riachtanais agus ar fhreagairtí pobail.

Gné eile ab ea póilíníú imeachtaí sa roinn seo i 2006, a tháinig chun buaice i gcur ar stáitse na Ceolchoirme Hi-Fi sa Mhuileann gCearr ar feadh dhá lá i Lúnasa. D'fhreastail tuairim is 25,000 duine ar an gceolchoirm, a ndearnadh póilíníú éifeachtach air agus b'iad sábháilteacht, slándáil agus compord na bpátrún na heochair-chuspóirí.

##### Lú / An Mhí

{Ceantair Gharda Dhroichead Átha, Dhún Dealgan, Cheannais, Bhaile Átha Troim, Bhaile Brigín agus Chill Dhéagláin}

Chuidigh acmhainní méadaithe agus athfhócas ar bhainistiú tráchtacha agus gníomhaíochtaí forfheidhmiúcháin, go príomha ag Aonaid Chór Tráchtacha Rannáin an Garda, le básanna ar an mbóthar a laghdú de naoi (9) sa roinn i 2006 i gcomparáid le 2005.

I ndiaidh lear mór drugaí a urgabháil, mar aon le hocht (8) n-arm tine, i gceantar Átha Bhuí i Lúnasa, tá roinnt daoine ag feitheamh ar thriail os comhair na Cúirte Choiriúla Speisialta. Dhírigh an oibríocht seo, arna thacú ag Aonaid Náisiúnta, ar mhangaireacht drugaí mídhleathacha i gContae na Mí agus sna limistéir máguaird, agus dhírigh ar eochairghníomhaithe a bhí bainteach le hiompórtáil agus dáileadh drugaí.

Tá cuid mhaith den roinn seo ar an teorainn le Tuaisceart Éireann agus i ngeall air seo tá Aonad Inimisce tiomnaithe i bhfeidhm i Roinn Garda Dhún Dealgan, agus í mar aidhm aici daoine ag teacht isteach sa tír go mídhleathach ar an mbealach seo a bharr. I gcaitheamh 2006 braitheadh 860 duine san iomlán ag an Aonad ag teacht isteach sa Stát go mídhleathach, b'in méadú de 95 ar 2005.

#### Réigiún an Iarthair

##### Roinn an Chláir

{Ceantair Gharda Inis, Inis Díomáin, Chill Dá Lu agus Chill Rois}

Tosaíocht i gcónaí do lucht

bainistíochta áitiúil an Gharda ab ea póilíníú pobail, agus bunaíodh aonaid bhreise póilíníú pobail sa roinn. Ceapadh Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Eitnigh chomh maith sa roinn i 2006 chun dul i ngleic le nádúr éagsúil shochar na hÉireann a léirítear sa roinn. Cuireadh fáilte roimh dhul chun cinn sa teicneolaíocht sa roinn i 2006 nuair a leathnaíodh scéim theilifíse chiorcaid iata Inis. Seoladh scéim TFCI i gCill Rois chun cur le póilíníú an Cheantair sin.

Leanadh den oibríocht phóilíneachta ag Aerfort na Sionainne i 2006.

##### Roinn na Gaillimhe Thiar

{Ceantair Gharda na Gaillimhe, an Chlocháin, Bhaile Locha Riach agus Bhóthar na Trá}

I mí Dheireadh Fómhair chuaigh beirt armtha isteach i mBanc na hÉireann ag Baile Locha Riach agus thug an Ceannfort áitiúil, a bhí sa bhanc ag an am, fúthu láithreach. Gabhadh duine amháin ar an toirt agus gabhadh an tarna duine cúpla uair an chloig ina dhiaidh sin tar éis cuardaigh. Tá an bheirt os comhair na gcúirteanna faoi láthair.

I mí Dheireadh Fómhair chomh maith réitigh Gardaí staid léigir mar ar scaoileadh arm tine i nGort. Tar éis idirghabhála ó Gardaí, lena n-áirítear úsáid idirbheartaithe oilte, shiúil an duine amach as a theach. Scaoileadh urchar eile agus tugadh an duine chun an ospidéal dá mbar. Scaoileadh amach as an ospidéal é ó shin agus tá sé anois os comhair na gcúirteanna.

Tá Stáisiún nua Garda á thógáil in Órán Mór agus tá súil é a bheith réidh go luath i 2007. Aithníodh láthair sa Rinn Mhór, Gaillimh don Cheannáras nua Réigiúnach/Rannach. Leathnaíodh an CTCL le linn 2006 go Cearnóg Eyre agus tá 23 ceamara ag feidhmiú go hiomlán agus monatóireacht á déanamh orthu ag Gardaí ar bhonn 24 uaire.

##### Roinn Mhaigh Eo

{Ceantair Gharda Chaisleán an Bharraigh, Bhéal an Átha, Bhéal a' Mhuirthead, Chlár Chlainne Mhuiris, Bhéal Átha na Muice agus Chathair na Mart}

Osclaíodh Stáisiún Garda nua Ceannárais Roinne i mBéal an Átha ag an Aire Dlí agus Cirt, Combhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí in Eanáir, 2006. Leithdháileadh maoiniú ar Chaisleán an Bharraigh faoi Thionscadail Óige na Roinne Dlí agus Cirt, Combhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí i mí Iúil.

Tá oibríocht póilíneachta i bhfeidhm i mBéal an Átha Bhuí, Béal an Mhuirthead ó Dheireadh Fómhair 2006 agus tá sé á athbhreithniú i gcónaí ag bainistíocht áitiúil an Gharda.

##### Ros Comáin/Gaillimh Thoir

{Ceantair Gharda Ros Comáin, Bhéal Átha an tSlua, Chaisleán Riabhaigh agus Thuama}

Reachtáladh an tAonach agus an Fhéile Bhliantúil i mBéal Átha an tSlua, Co. na Gaillimhe agus mealladh slua de bhreis is 40,000 duine ar an Domhnach agus ar an Luan den chéad deireadh seachtaine. D'fhreastail líon comhchosúil ar 'Lá Aonaigh na Tuaithe' ar an 12 Deireadh Fómhair, an lá deiridh den Fhéile. Ó thaobh na póilíneachta de, bhí sé ar cheann de na haonaigh ba rathúla le blianta beaga anuas ó níor bhris aon trioblóid mhór amach agus ní fhacthas lucht achrainn atá gníomhach sa cheantar ag an aonach. D'fhreastail pearsanra ó

Sheirbhís Phóilíneachta Thuaisceart Éireann ar an Aonach chomh maith go bhfeicfidís 'an cleachtas ab fhearr' maidir le hullmhú faoi chomhair póilíníú i gcás ócáid chomhchosúil leis.



#### An Réigiún Thoir Theas

##### Roinn Thiobraid Árann

{Ceantair Gharda Dhúrlas Éile, na Cathrach, An Aonaigh, Theampall Mhóir agus Thiobraid Árann}

Osclaíodh go hoifigiúil Aonad Lárnach Seiceála an Gharda i Meitheamh 2006 tar éis é a dhílárú ó Cheannáras an Gharda go Dúrlas Éile. Tá an t-aonad tar éis a sheirbhíse seiceála a leathnú go heagraíochtaí custaiméara. Le cois freagairt a thabhairt ar éileamh ar sheirbhíse seiceála atá ag dul i méid, eagraíodh roinnt cúrsaí oiliúna agus seimneáir eolais le haghaidh eagraíochtaí custaiméara i gcaitheamh na bliana. Soláthraíodh seirbhíse seiceála chomh maith do Chomórta Chorn Ryder i mí Mheán Fómhair 2006.

##### Roinn Phort Láirge/Chill Chainnigh

{Ceantair Gharda Phort Láirge, Dhún Garbháin, Chill Chainnigh, Bhaile Thomáis agus Thrá Mhór}

Tar éis bhás tragóideach an mháistir phoist le linn robáil armtha ag Oifig an Phoist Chill Chainnigh gabhadh fear agus tá sé os comhair na gcúirteanna faoi láthair.

Le linn 2006 leithdháileadh pearsanra breise ar Aonaid Chór Tráchtacha na roinne chun cur le hinfeictheacht phatróil Gharda agus tharla laghdú ar líon na mbásanna ar an mbóthar agus méadú ar bhraiteacháin as tiomáint ar meisce san aonad dá bharr. Mar chuid de thiomantas lucht bainistíochta áitiúil an Gharda do póilíníú pobail leithdháileadh pearsanra breise ar an Aonad Póilínithe Tráchtacha i bPort Láirge, agus bunaíodh aonad nua i gCill Chainnigh.

##### Roinn Loch Garman/Cill Mhantáin

{Ceantair Gharda Loch Garman, Inis Chórtaidh, Ghuaire, Rois Mhic Treoin agus Chill Mhantáin}

Eagraíodh comhoibríocht i Márta 2006 leis an Aonad Bleachtair Speisialta in éadan gníomhaíochtaí threacrach easaontach i Loch Garman Theas agus gabhadh triúr atá ag feitheamh ar théarma pionóis ón gCúirt Choiriúil Speisialta.

Mhéadaigh líon an Chór Tráchtacha, bunaithe i Loch Garman agus Guaire, le linn 2006 agus tá beirt (2) Sáirsintí agus naonúr Gardaí is fiche (29) ann anois. Méadaigh líon na ngabhálacha do thiomáint ar meisce de bhreis is 34% go 1,000 nach mór don bhliain.

Chríochnaigh deichniúr (10) comhaltaí den fhórsa Rannach cúrsa sna meáin a thug foireann ó Oifig Phreasa an Gharda agus beidh slótán 15 nóiméad ag na Gardaí feasta ar South East Radio chun díriú ar choireacht, trácht, coisceadh coireanna, drugaí agus ceisteanna eile póilíneachta a bheidh inspéise don phobal áitiúil.





recovery of approx. 80 firearms (shotguns, handguns, rifles and automatic weapons) in addition to sizeable quantities of assorted ammunition and several grenades; there were also a number of significant arrests resulting in a number of persons being brought before the courts in relation to serious criminal activity in the Division.

In early 2006, following consultation with other stakeholders in this Division, Chief Superintendent, Limerick along with the City Manager, Limerick City Council and the Regional Manager, Mid-Western Health Service Executive Area formed a Community Safety Partnership to address with the root causes of anti-social behaviour and a Steering Committee was put in place to develop interventions to address this type of behaviour within the communities.



### Eastern Region

#### Carlow / Kildare

{Naas, Kildare, Carlow and Baltinglass Garda Districts}

The most significant event in this division, and in the sporting world, was the hosting of the Ryder Cup at the K Club in September – see separate report on this event on page 4.

The Ryder Cup was followed closely by the hosting of the World (and National) Ploughing Championships at Tullow, County Carlow. Some 300,000 people, from over 30 countries, attended this event over four (4) days, to view the championships and attend at the 800+ trade stands.

A comprehensive policing, security and traffic management plan was drawn up and implemented, which saw over 180 members of An Garda Síochána on duty on each of the four days.

#### Laois / Offaly

{Portlaoise, Abbeyleix, Birr and Tullamore Garda Districts}

Traffic policing continued to be a priority in this division during 2006 with the Divisional Traffic Corps being allocated extra resources and a unit established in Tullamore Garda district, resulting in an increase of 26% in drink-driving detections over 2005.

Other community initiatives were also implemented during the year and a Business Watch scheme is now in place in Tullamore and Portlaoise, with a Hospital Watch scheme in Tullamore, Portlaoise and Mountmellick. To increase visibility of Garda patrols and enhance the service provided a Garda Mountain Bike Unit was established in Portlaoise.

The Electric Picnic 2006 took place in Stradbally, which attracted over 40,000 people to the area over a three-day period, with another 30,000 people

attending the Tullamore Agricultural Show in August.

#### Longford / Westmeath

{Mullingar, Athlone, Granard and Longford Garda Districts}

One of the key initiatives put in place in this division during 2006 was the 'piloting' of a High-visibility Project. With the many diverse demands placed on policing resources, the divisional Officer operated a pilot system which aimed at best management of resources to ensure maximum availability and resource deployment throughout the division, which includes the main towns of Mullingar and Athlone.

Using modern information technology facilities, along with the optimum deployment of resources and active management of these resources, the pilot was considered to be most successful, focussing on community needs and responses.

Event policing was also a feature during the year in the division, culminating in the staging of the Hi-Fi Concert in Mullingar over two-days in August. Approx. 25,000 people attended the event, which was policed effectively and efficiently with patron safety, security and comfort as the key objectives.

#### Louth / Meath

{Drogheda, Dundalk, Kells, Navan, Trim, Balbriggan and Ashbourne Garda Districts}

Increased resources and a re-focus of traffic management and enforcement activities, primarily by the Garda Divisional Traffic Corps Units, contributed to a reduction of nine (9) deaths on the roads in the division in 2006 over 2005.

Following the seizure of a substantial amount of drugs, along with eight (8) firearms, in the Athboy area in August, a number of people are awaiting trial before the Central Criminal Court. This operation, supported by National Units, focused on illegal drug dealing in County Meath and adjoining areas, targeting key players involved in drug importation and distribution.

A large section of this division borders Northern Ireland and due to this, a dedicated Immigration Unit is in place in Dundalk Garda District, with the objective of detecting those entering the country illegally through this route. During 2006 a total of 860 people were detected by the Unit entering the State illegally, an increase of 95 over 2005.



### Western Region

#### Clare Division

{Ennis, Ennistymon, Killaloe and Kilrush Garda Districts}

Community Policing continued to be a priority for local Garda management, with additional community Policing

units being established within the division. 2006 also saw the appointment of Ethnic Liaison Officers to embrace the diverse nature of Irish society reflected in the division. Advancements in technology were also welcomed in the division during 2006 with the CCTV scheme in Ennis being extended. A new CCTV scheme was launched in Kilrush to enhance policing in the District.

The policing operation in Shannon Airport continued during 2006.

#### Galway West Division

{Galway, Clifden, Gort, Loughrea and Salthill Garda Districts}

In October two armed raiders entered the Bank of Ireland in Loughrea and were immediately tackled by the local Superintendent who happened to be in the premises at the time. One raider was arrested immediately and the second was arrested a number of hours later following a search operation. Both are currently before the Courts.

Also in October Gardaí dealt with a siege situation where a firearm was discharged in Gort. Following intervention by Gardaí, including the use of trained negotiators, the person walked out of his home. Further shots were discharged which resulted in the person being hospitalised. He has since been released and is before the Courts.

A new Garda Station is under construction in Oranmore and is expected to be completed in early 2007 and a site has been identified in Renmore, Galway for the new Regional / Divisional Headquarters. The CCTV system was extended during 2006 to include Eyre Square and there are now 23 cameras fully operational and monitored by Gardaí on a 24-hour basis.

#### Mayo Division

{Castlebar, Ballina, Belmullet, Claremorris, Swinford and Westport Garda Districts}

In January, 2006 the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform opened a new District Headquarters Garda Station in Ballina.

In July additional funding was allocated to Special Youth Projects in Castlebar.

A policing operation has been in place in Ballinaboy, Belmullet since October, 2006 and remains under constant review by local Garda Management.



#### Roscommon / Galway East

{Roscommon, Ballinasloe, Boyle, Castlerea and Tuam Garda Districts}

The Annual October Fair and Festival took place in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway and attracted crowds in excess of 40,000 people on the Sunday and Monday of the opening weekend. Similar numbers also attended the 'Country Fair Day' on 12th October, the final day of the Festival.



From a policing perspective, it was one of the most successful in recent times as there were no major incidents. Personnel from the Police Service of Northern Ireland also attended the Fair to observe 'best practice' in preparation for the policing of similar events.

### South-Eastern Region

#### Tipperary Division

{Thurles, Cahir, Clonmel, Nenagh, Templemore and Tipperary Garda Districts}

The Garda Central Vetting Unit was officially opened in June 2006 having decentralised from Garda Headquarters to Thurles. The unit has continued to expand its vetting services to customer organisations. In addition to responding to the increasing demand for vetting services, a number of training courses and information seminars for customer organisations were held during the year. Vetting services were also supplied for the Ryder Cup event held in September 2006.

#### Waterford / Kilkenny Division

{Waterford, Dungarvan, Kilkenny, Thomastown and Tramore Garda Districts}

Following the tragic death of the postmaster during an armed robbery at a Kilkenny Post-Office, a man was arrested and is currently before the Courts.

During 2006 to enhance visibility of Garda patrols additional personnel were allocated to the divisional Traffic Corps Units which resulted in a reduction in the number of road deaths and an increase in drink-driving detections in the division. As part of local Garda management's commitment to Community Policing additional personnel were also allocated to the Community Policing Unit in Waterford, with a new unit established in Kilkenny.

#### Wexford / Wicklow Division

{Wexford, Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Wicklow Garda Districts}

In March 2006 a joint operation with the Special Detective Unit was mounted against dissident subversive activity in South Wexford and resulted in the arrest of three persons, who are currently awaiting sentencing by the Special Criminal Court.

A Garda Mountain Bike Unit was established in New Ross in 2006. New units will be established in Wexford and Enniscorthy Districts in 2007.

There are two Traffic Corps Units in the division, based in Wexford and Gorey, and 2006 saw an increase of almost 34%, to almost 1,000, in the number of drink-driving related arrests. Dangerous driving, speed, driving while fatigued and drink-driving were some of the offences highlighted by the Traffic Roadshows in the division during the year.

Local Garda management, in collaboration with local radio, have established a 15-minute radio slot every month where local members of An Garda Síochána will present policing issues of local interest and crime, traffic, drugs and crime prevention advice.



# COIREACHT & SLÁNDÁIL



Le cois seirbhís póilíneartha a sholáthar do shaoránaigh na tíre seo, tá cúram ar an nGarda Síochána maidir le slándáil an Stáit. Comhordaítear an fheidhm seo go príomha tríd an mBrainse Coireachta & Slándála ag Ceannáras an Gharda, faoi cheannas an Choimisinéara Chúnta, Nacie Rice.

Tá an Brainse Coireachta & Slándála comhdhéanta de na ranna seo a leanas, iad go léir faoi cheannas Cheannfoirt nó Bleachtaire Príomhcheannfoirt mar is cuí – Slándáil & Beartas Coireachta & Riarachán.

## 1. Rannóg Slándála & Faisnéise.

Mar a léiríonn an teideal, bailíonn agus comhthiomsaíonn an rannóg seo gach faisnéis a bhaineann le gníomhaíochtaí coiriúla agus treascra. Ceann de na tionscadail rithábachtacha a ndeachas ina bhun i 2006 ná athbhreithniú iomlán ar bhainistíú foinsí rúnda d'fhaisnéis dhaonna (CHIS). Tá CHIS faoi réir iniúchadh agus scrúdú seachtrach agus is féidir an beartas bunúsach a scrúdú ar láithreán an Gharda Website ([www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)).

Le cois díriú ar ghníomhaíochtaí sceimhlitheoirí a raibh diminsean idirnáisiúnta ag baint leo, bhí an Rannóg Slándála & Faisnéise i gcónaí ag díriú ar bhagairt ó sceimhlitheoirí baile, go príomha ó ghrúpaí poblachtánacha easaontacha. Tugadh faoi oibríochtaí faisnéis-threoraithe in éadan na ngrúpaí seo agus gabhadh amhrastaigh agus i gcásanna áirithe cúisíodh sna cúirteanna iad as cionta éagsúla a bhain le sceimhlitheoireacht lena n-áirítear ballraíocht de eagraíocht mídhleathach; seilbh arm time; seilbh ábhar pléascach, etc. Urghabhadh arm tine agus comhpháirtanna sna hoibríochtaí, muinisean, gléasanna pléascacha seifithe agus ábhar pléascach. Díríodh ar airgeadas sceimhlitheoirí agus ar an ngníomhaíocht choiriúil a ghabhann leis.

Bhí tionchar suaiteach ag gabhálacha agus urghabhálacha, mar aon le cúisíú agus ciontú príomhghníomhairí, ar acmhainn na bhfaicsean éagúla gníomhaíochtaí sceimhlitheoireachta a

chur i gcrích. Ar an taobh idirnáisiúnta de, bhí an Garda Síochána tríd an Rannóg Slándála & Faisnéise i gcónaí ag tógáil ar na naisc a bhí cheana ann lenár gcomhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta i réimsí na malartaithe faisnéise agus na n-imscrúduithe le diminsean trasnáisiúnta.

## 2. Idirchaidreamh & Cosaint.

Laistigh den Rannóg Idirchaidrimh, tá ionadaíocht ag an nGarda Síochána ar raon leathan líonraí idirnáisiúnta póilínithe lena n-áirítear Schengen / SIS (Córas Eolais Schengen), Europol agus Interpol. Is ar an rannóg seo chomh maith atá cúram maidir le comhordú fhreagairt an Gharda i gcás móréigeandála.

Déileáil an Rannóg Cosanta le raon ceisteanna slándála, lena n-áirítear airgead tirim faoi bhealach / institiúidí airgeadais, tionlacan pléascán agus cosaint do dhaoine móra le rá – idir Éireannaigh agus chuirteoirí.

**Schengen** – De bhun tionscnaimh de chuid an AE chun cur le comhordú ar fud gníomhaireachtaí forfheidhmiúcháin dlí ar fud Aontas na hEorpa, ag teacht chun buaice i gComhaontú Schengen, tá ceangal ar gach ballstát Biúró Sirene a bhunú agus a oibriú, rud a cheanglaíonn gach gníomhaireacht forfheidhmiúcháin dlí le Córas Eolais Schengen (SIS). Lean ullmhúcháin an Gharda do bhunú an Bhiúro seo i gcaitheamh 2006 agus bhí foireann Sirene páirteach i sraith ceardlanna de páirtithe leasmhara chun na próisis éagsúla ghnó a bheadh ag teastáil a mhapáil. Déanann foireann Sirene ionadaíocht thar ceann na hÉireann ar Ghrúpaí Oibre Schengen / SIS sa Bhrúisil.

**Europol** – Tá Córas Eolais Europol (EIS) ar fáil do gach Ballstát Europol ó Dheireadh Fómhair, 2006 i leith. Tá Sainordú Europol teoranta do choireacht eagraithe a bhfuil tionchar aige ar dhá Ballstát nó níos mó agus tá teacht ar fhaisnéis tríd an EIS tar éis feabhas a chur ar acmhainn an Gharda Síochána maidir le coireacht eagraithe.

**Interpol** – Tá Biúró Lárnach Náisiúnta Interpol (NCB) suite ag Ceannáras an Gharda, Baile Átha Cliath. Tá teacht ar Chóras Cumarsáide Domhanda Interpol (I-24/7) á leathnú i gcónaí agus tá teacht dhíreach air ag líon níos mó d'Aonaid an Gharda anois ná riamh. Príomhfhéabhas ar an gcóras i gcaitheamh na bliana ab ea uaslódáil ar Bhunachar Sonraí na nDoiciméad Taistil Goidte (SLDT) tuairim is 55,000 Pas Éireannach a tuairiscíodh caillte nó goidte. Tá an t-eolas seo ar fáil ar fud an domhain anois agus roimh dheireadh bliana a ceathair (4) taifeadh amais

rathúla agus tá súil leibhéal na n-amas a mhéadú sa bhliain romhainn.

**Pleanáil le haghaidh Móréigeandála** – Trí Oifig Chomhordaithe an Gharda um Phleanáil le haghaidh Móréigeandála, leanann an Garda Síochána de bheith ag déanamh dul chun cinn maidir le forbairtí atá ag teacht chun cinn as an 'gCreat do Bhainistíú Mhóréigeandála in Éirinn'. De bharr sraith de chleachtaí móréigeandála idir-Réigiúnacha / Rannacha agus Ceantair, i gcomhar le páirtithe leasmhara agus seirbhís éigeandála eile, tá acmhainn an Gharda chun freagairt d'imeachtaí mar sin níos comhordaithe, níos éifeachtaí agus tá monatóireacht leanúnach á déanamh air.

Bainistíonn an oifig an Grúpa Stiúrtha Náisiúnta atá freagrach as feidhmiú na bhfeidhmeanna ag an leibhéal náisiúnta a leagtar amach sa Chreat; maoirsiú ar chlár forbartha dhá bhliain (2006-2008); leanacht d'fhorbairt, de chothabháil agus de leasú an Chreata agus ar deireadh tuairiscíú do Thascfhórsa an Rialtais um Phleanáil Éigeandála.

Tá Córas Eolais an Bhiúro Taismeach á fhorbairt i gcónaí. Eagraíodh rolladh amach oiliúna i mórchuid rannóga agus réigiún, trí Sheimineáir Réigiúnacha maidir le pleanáil le haghaidh móréigeandálaí sna réigiúin agus úsáid Foirmeacha an Bhiúro Taismeach. Chomhordaigh an oifig rannpháirtíocht an Gharda i gcleachtadh CBRN sa Churach i Samhain, 2006, agus tá ceisteanna a tháinig chun cinn ón gcleachtadh mar chuid de thuarascáil atá á ullmhú ag an nGrúpa Oibre atá comhdhéanta d'ionadaithe an Gharda Síochána, na bhFórsaí Cosanta, Fheidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte agus na Seirbhíse Dóiteáin.

## 3. An tAonad Bleachtaire Speisialta.

Tá an tAonad Bleachtaire Speisialta

(SDU) atá faoi cheannas Bhleachtaire Phríomhcheannfoirt, mar chuid den Bhrainse Coireachta agus Slándála. Is iad príomhfhéidhmeanna SDU ná bailiú faisnéise mar aon le monatóireacht agus imscrúdú ar ghníomhaíochtaí a bhaineann le sceimhlitheoireacht, lena n-áirítear daoine atá báil le sceimhlitheoirí an mheánoirthir agus le hantóiscigh. Cuidíonn an SDU chomh maith le haonaid náisiúnta eile chun imscrúdú a dhéanamh ar mhórchoireacht eagraithe.

## 4. Rannóg Beartas Coireachta & Riarachán.

Déanann oifigigh ón Bheartas Coireachta agus Riarachán (CPA) ionadaíocht thar ceann an Gharda Síochána ar roinnt grúpaí athbhreithniúcháin / oibre idir-Rannacha agus idirnáisiúnta a chlúdaíonn raon gníomhaíochtaí póilíneartha agus a sholáthraíonn comhéadan oibríúcháin, ag leibhéal Ceannárais, le córas PULSE. Go traidisiúnta thiomsaigh an CPA gach staitisticí coireachta, lena n-áirítear iad siúd a úsáidtear i dTuarascáil Bhliantúil an Gharda. I 2006, áfach, aistríodh an ról seo go dtí an Príomhoifig Staidrimh agus tá idirchaidreamh leanúnach ar siúl idir CPA agus an Príomhoifig Staidrimh maidir leis seo.

Tá Biúro an Gharda de Dhaoine ar Iarraidh ceangailte den CPA agus comhordaíonn sé gach imscrúdú maidir le daoine a thuairiscítear ar iarraidh. Don bhliain 2006, tuairiscíodh 6,811 duine ar iarraidh don Garda Síochána, agus bhí 108 nár frítheadh faoi dheireadh bliana. (Figiúr sealadach, oibríochtúil agus inathraithe é seo ó fanann daoine ar iarraidh faoi athbhreithniú leanúnach agus déantar bailíochtú rialta orthu ag Oifigigh Ceantair agus Rannacha.) Tá miondealaithe eile maidir le daoine ar iarraidh le feiceáil ag [www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)





# CRIME & SECURITY

In addition to providing the policing service for the citizens of this country, An Garda Síochána is also charged with State Security. This function is primarily coordinated through the Crime & Security Branch at Garda Headquarters, headed by Assistant Commissioner Nacie Rice.

Crime & Security Branch comprises of the following sections, all headed by a Chief Superintendent or D/Chief Superintendent as appropriate – Security & Intelligence; Special Detective Unit; Liaison & Protection and Crime Policy & Administration.

## 1. Security & Intelligence Section

As its title suggests, this section gathers and collates all intelligence relating to criminal and subversive activity. One of the crucial projects undertaken in 2006 was a complete revision of the management of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS). CHIS is subject to external audit and scrutiny and the underlying policy can be examined on the Garda Website ([www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)).

In addition to targeting terrorist activities with an international dimension, Security & Intelligence Section continued to focus on domestic terrorist threats, primarily from dissident republican groups. Intelligence-driven operations were undertaken against these groups resulting in arrests of suspects and in some cases charges before the Courts for a variety of terrorist related offences including membership of an unlawful organisation; possession of firearms; possession of explosives; etc. These operations also resulted in seizures of firearms and component parts; munitions, improvised explosive devices and explosives. Terrorist financing and associated criminal activity was also targeted.

Arrests and seizures, coupled with the charging and convictions of key activists have had a significant disruptive effect on the capabilities of

the various factions to carry out terrorist related activity. On the international scene, An Garda Síochána through Security & Intelligence Section continued to build on existing links with our international partners in the areas of intelligence exchange and investigations with a trans-national dimension.

## 2. Liaison & Protection

Within the Liaison Section, An Garda Síochána is represented across a broad range of international policing networks including Schengen / SIS (Schengen Information System), Europol and Interpol. The coordination brief for the Garda response in the event of major emergencies is also held within this section.

Protection Section deals with a range of security issues including cash-in-transit / financial institutions, escorting of explosives and VIP protection – both domestic & visiting.

**Schengen** - Following on from the EU initiative to enhance coordination across law enforcement agencies throughout the European Union, culminating in the Schengen Agreement, each Member State is required to establish and operate a Sirene Bureau which connects each law enforcement agency to the Schengen Information System (SIS). Garda preparation for the establishment of this Bureau continued throughout 2006, with Sirene staff engaging in a series of workshops with stakeholders mapping out the various business processes required. Sirene staff also represent Ireland at appropriate Schengen / SIS Working Groups in Brussels.

**Europol** – The Europol Information System (EIS) is available to all Europol Member States since October, 2006. The Europol Mandate is confined to organised crime affecting two or more Member States and access to intelligence through the EIS has enhanced the capabilities of An Garda



Síochána regarding organised crime.

**Interpol** – The Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) is located at Garda Headquarters, Dublin. Access to Interpol's Global Communications System (I-24/7) continued to be expanded with an increasing number of Garda Units now facilitated with direct access. A key enhancement to the system during the year was the uploading on to the Stolen Lost Travel Documents Database (SLDT) of some 55,000 Irish Passports on record as lost or stolen. This information is now available globally and before year-end four (4) successful hits were recorded and the 'hit' level is expected to increase in the coming year.

**Major Emergency Planning** – Through the Garda Major Emergency Planning Coordination Office, An Garda Síochána continues to progress developments emerging from the 'Framework for Major Emergency Management in Ireland'. Through a series of inter-Regional / Divisional and District major emergency exercises, run in conjunction with other stakeholders and emergency services, the Garda capabilities to respond to such events are better coordinated, more efficient and constantly monitored.

This office manages the National Steering Group which is responsible for performance of the national level functions set out in the Framework; overseeing 2006-2008 development programme; continuation of development, maintenance and updating of the Framework and ultimately reporting to the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning.

The Casualty Bureau Information System continues to be developed with training roll-outs across many sections and regions, through Regional Seminars on major emergency planning in the regions and use of Casualty Bureau Forms. Garda participation at a Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) exercise held in the Curragh in November, 2006, was

coordinated by the office and issues arising from the exercise form part of a report being prepared by a Working Group comprising of representatives of An Garda Síochána, the Defence Forces, Health Service Executive and Fire Service.

## 3. Special Detective Unit

The Special Detective Unit (SDU) is headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent and forms part of Crime and Security Branch. The primary functions of the Unit are intelligence-gathering and the monitoring and investigation of subversive-related activity. SDU personnel also assist other national units in the investigation of serious organised crime.

## 4. Crime Policy & Administration Section

Officers from Crime Policy and Administration (CPA) represent An Garda Síochána on a number of inter-Departmental and international working / review groups covering a range of policing activities and also provide the operational interface, at Headquarters level, with the PULSE system. CPA has traditionally compiled all crime statistics, including those used in the Garda Annual Report. However, 2006 saw the hand-over of this role to the Central Statistics Office. Chief Superintendent, CPA continues to provide on-going liaison with the Central Statistics Office in this regard.

The Garda Missing Persons Bureau is also attached to CPA and coordinates investigations regarding reported missing persons. For the year 2006, a total of 6,811 persons were reported missing to the Gardai, of which 108 have not been located by the years end. (This figure is provisional, operational and liable to change as missing persons figures remain under constant review and are subject of regular validation by District and Divisional Officers.) Further breakdowns regarding missing persons can be viewed at [www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)





## Comhchoistí Póilíneachta

Déanann Acht an Gharda Síochána 2005 soláthar le haghaidh bunú Comhchoistí Póilíneachta (JPC) atá á mbunú chun comhairliú agus comhar níos fearr a chothú idir An Garda Síochána, údaráis áitiúla agus ionadaithe tofa áitiúla maidir le ceisteanna póilíneachta agus coireachta. Beidh comhalta d'údarás áitiúil i gceannas ar gach comhchoiste póilíneachta. Tá ionadaithe polaitiúla áitiúla, baill den phobal agus ionadaithe na meán i dteideal a bheith i láthair ag cruinnithe. Féadann an coiste cuireadh a bheith i láthair a thabhairt do dhuine ar bith a mheastar a chabhróidh lena gcuid oibre. Ainmneofar oifigigh, nach mbeidh ag céim is ísle ná Ardcheannfort / Ceannfort, ag an gCoimisinéir chun ionadaíocht a dhéanamh thar ceann an Gharda Síochána ar na coistí seo, a thiofadh le chéile dhá uair sa bhliain ar a laghad. Féadann an tOifigeach ainmní amháin nó níos mó a thabhairt leis, ag brath ar nádúr na gceisteanna atá á mbreithniú ag an JPC, agus féadann siad



a bheith dífríúil ó chruinnithe go cruinnithe. **Feidhmeanna Chomhchoistí Póilíneachta**  
Tá feidhmeanna na gComhchoistí Póilíneachta (JPC) leagtha amach in alt 36 (1) d'Acht an Gharda Síochána 2005 agus áirítear orthu, *inter alia*: 'a bheith mar fhóram do shainchomhairliúcháin, díospóireachtaí, agus moltaí a fhearrán ar phóilíníú limistéar riaracháin an údaráis áitiúil.

Tá forálacha an Achta fairsing i dtéarmaí na n-oibleagáidí a leagann sé ar an nGarda Síochána dul i gcomhairle mar gheall ar phleanáil agus ar straitéisí póilíneachta don todhchaí.

### Bunú

Bunaíodh roinnt treoirchlár JPC i gComhairlí Contae Fhine Gall, Uíbh Fhailí agus Chill Mhantáin, Comhairlí Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath, na Gaillimhe agus Phort Láirge, Comhairlí Baile Dhroichead Átha, Shligigh, Bhaile Átha Í, Bhéal Átha na Slua, Bhiarra, Bhré, Éadan Doire, Na gClocha Liath, Leitir Ceanainn, Mhala, Thrá Lí, Thulaigh Mhóir agus Chill Mhantáin. Meastar go mbeidh coistí bunaithe ag gach ceantar eile go luath. Nuair a bheidh an scéim faoin lánseoil beidh tuairim is 114 JPC i bhfeidhm.

I láthair na huairé tá céimeanna éagsúla comhtheagmhais idir teorainneacha údarás áitiúil agus teorainneacha oibríochta an Gharda (idir Cheantair agus Rannach) a fhearfadh ar bhainteacht an Gharda i bpróiseas JPC agus a fheadann iachall a chur ar roinnt oifigigh ceantair nó rannacha agus a



bhfoireann ainmnithe a bheith i láthair ag na cruinnithe JPC céanna. Ní mheastar go dtiocfaidh mórán athraithe ar an staid seo le tamall.

Ceann de na héifeachtaí is fadréimsithí atá leis an reachtaíocht ná an riachtanas le haghaidh tuilleadh trédhearcachta maidir le soláthar seirbhísí póilíneachta agus beidh oifigigh aonair dá gceistí i bhfad níos mó ag gníomhaireachtaí seachtracha maidir

lena bpleananna agus a straitéisí póilíneachta.

Níor cheart daoine aonair a phlé nó a ainmniú. Caithear cloí le ceart an duine ar phríobháide agus le forálacha Acht Choimbhinsiún na hEorpa ar Chearta an Duine, 2003.

Ní foláir nó go mbeidh tionchar ag forbairt phróisis JPC ar an gcur chuige traidisiúnta a bhí ag an nGarda Síochána i leith bainistíú ceisteanna coireachta agus póilíneachta. Cabhróidh ár mbainteacht leis an bpróiseas nua comhairliúcháin seo linn cur chuige níos aontaithe a fhorbairt i leith phleanáil agus bainistíú na coireachta.



## JOINT Policing Committees

### Establishment

A number of pilot JPC programmes have been established in Fingal, Offaly and Wicklow County Councils, Dublin, Galway, Limerick and Waterford City Councils, Drogheda and Sligo Borough Councils, Athy, Ballinasloe, Birr, Bray, Edenderry, Greystones, Letterkenny, Mallow, Tralee, Tuam, Tullamore and Wicklow Town Councils. It is anticipated that soon all other areas will have established committees. When the scheme is operating at its optimum there will be approximately 114 JPCs in operation.

Currently there are varying degrees of coincidence between Local Authority and Garda operational (District and Divisional) boundaries which will impact on Garda involvement in the JPC process and may necessitate the attendance of a number of district or Divisional Officers with their nominated staff at the same JPC meetings. It is not anticipated that this position will alter substantially in the foreseeable future.

One of the most far-reaching effects of the legislation will be the requirement for greater transparency in the provision of policing services and individual officers will be questioned to a greater extent by external agencies on their policing plans and strategies.

The Garda Síochána Act 2005 provides for the establishment of Joint Policing Committees (JPC) which are being established to develop greater consultation and cooperation between An Garda Síochána, Local Authorities and elected local representatives on policing and crime issues. Each Joint Policing Committee will be chaired by a member of the Local Authority. Local political representatives, members of the public and representatives of the media are entitled to be present at meetings. The Committee may also invite attendance by any person whom it is felt can assist it in its work. Officers, not below the rank of Chief Superintendent / Superintendent, will be nominated by the Commissioner to represent An Garda Síochána on these Committees, which will meet at least twice a year. The Officer may be accompanied by one or more nominee(s), contingent on the nature of the issues being considered by the JPC, and may vary from meeting to meeting.

### Functions of Joint Policing Committees

The functions of the Joint Policing Committees (JPC) are laid out in section 36 (1) of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 and include, *inter alia*: to serve as a forum for consultation, discussions and recommendations on matters affecting the policing of the Local Authority's administrative area.

The provisions of the Act are wide-ranging in terms of the obligations on the Garda Síochána to consult about planning and future policing strategies.



The provisions of the Act provide that individuals should not be discussed or named as a person's right to privacy and the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights Act, 2003 must be adhered to. Furthermore, a JPC, or any of its Sub-Committees, should not consider any matters relating to a specific criminal investigation or prosecution or matters related to the security of the State.

The development of the JPC process will undoubtedly impact on the manner in which An Garda Síochána has traditionally approached the management of crime and policing issues. Our involvement in this new consultative process will help develop a more unified approach to crime planning and management.





## IONAD SHEIRBHÍS EOLAIS AN GHARDA

Bunaíodh Ionad Sheirbhís Eolais an Gharda (GISC) i gCaisleán an Bharraigh ag deireadh 2005. Le linn 2006 rinneadh é a fhorbairt trí líon mór ball foirne a earcú agus clár oiliúna a thionscnamh chun go bhféadfadh sé tosú ar sheirbhís a sholáthar do ghardaí i ngach ceann de 25 Roinn an Gharda. Cruthaíodh GISC chun laghdú a dhéanamh ar an méid ama a chaitheann gardaí ar obair riaracháin, chun cur le hinfeictheacht na ngardaí agus chun caighdeán an eolais a thairgead ar PULSE a fheabhsú. Baineann gardaí úsáid as fóin phóca speisialta chun teagmháil a dhéanamh le GISC mar a mbíonn 161 sibhialtach ag iontráil sonraí ar chóras PULSE agus ag déanamh athbhreithnithe cáilíochta ar an eolas taifeadta. Lena chois sin, freagraíonn foireann GISC glaonna Faire Tráchtá agus cuireann sonraí na nglanna chuig na Ceantair Gharda lena mbaineann dá n-aire.

## ORDUITHE UM IOMPAR FRITHSHÓISIALTA

Ordú sibhialta is ea Ordú um Iompar Frithshóisialta a ceapadh chun an pobal a chosaint ar iompar frithshóisialta a shainítear mar iompar is cúis le ciapadh, eagla suntasach nó leanúnach, imeagla, nó cur isteach suntasach nó leanúnach ar úsáid nó ar aoibhneas as maoin duine. Cuireann an t-ordú srian le gníomhartha agus le hiompar duine d'fhonn an pobal a chosaint ar ghníomhartha frithshóisialta eile.

Tá Breitheamh na Cúirte Dúiche i dteideal Ordú um Iompar Frithshóisialta a dhéanamh tar éis deis éisteachta a thabhairt don bhfreagróir. Ní féidir ach le hoifigeach sinsearach de chuid an Gharda (ceannfort nó céim níos airde) iarratas a dhéanamh ar OIF. Roimh an iarratas, caithfidh an Garda a bheith sásta gur comhlíonadh ceann amháin nó an dá choinníoll seo a leanas: gur sáraíodh rabhadh iompair (réamhchéim) agus nár comhlíonadh ceann amháin nó níos mó d'éilimh an rabhaidh sin nó gur eisíodh trí cinn nó níos mó de rabhadh iompair don duine sin laistigh de thréimhse shé mhí.

Ceadáitear an tOrdú bealach imeachtaí sibhialta seachas imeachtaí coiriúla chun a chinntiú nach bhfaigheann daoine a fhaigheann OIF taifead coiriúil. Cion is ea é, tar éis do dhuine neamhaird a thabhairt ar rabhadh chun éirí as a bheith ag cur isteach ar bhealach tromchúiseach ar chearta daoine eile, tar éis ceart éisteachta a fháil ó bhreitheamh, agus an t-ordú a bheith déanta, nuair a sháraítear d'aonghnó an t-ordú sin. Cion coiriúil is ea é ordú a shárú a thabhaíonn fíneáil uasta de €3000 agus/nó téarma príosúnachta 6 mhí. Bíonn OIF i bhfeidhm go ceann dhá bhliain agus is féidir é a éagsúlú nó a scaoileadh ar iarratas ar fhógra.



## GARDA INFORMATION SERVICE CENTRE

The Garda Information Service Centre (GISC) was established in Castlebar in late 2005. During 2006 GISC was developed through an extensive staff recruitment and training programme to enable it to commence service delivery to gardaí in all 25 Garda Divisions. GISC was created to reduce the amount of time Gardaí spend on administrative work, increase garda visibility and improve the quality of information recorded on PULSE. Gardaí use dedicated mobile phones to contact GISC where 161 civilian staff enter incident details on PULSE and quality review the information recorded. GISC staff also reply to Traffic Watch calls and send details of the calls to the appropriate Garda Districts for appropriate attention.

## ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS (ASBO)

An ASBO is a civil order made by the District Court to protect the public from anti-social behaviour which is defined as behaviour which causes harassment, significant or persistent alarm, distress, fear or intimidation, or significant or persistent impairment to the use or enjoyment of the person's property. The orders restrict the actions and behaviour of the individual with a view to protecting the community from further anti-social acts.

A District Court Judge is entitled to make an ASBO after affording the respondent a right to be heard. Only a senior Garda officer (Superintendent or higher rank) can apply for an ASBO. Prior to an application, the senior Garda officer must be satisfied that either or both of the following conditions have been met: that there has been a breach of a behaviour warning (preliminary step) and the person has not complied with one or more of the demands of that warning or that three or more behaviour warnings have issued against the person within a six month period.

The ASBO is granted by means of civil rather than criminal procedures to ensure that those who receive an ASBO do not get a criminal record. An offence arises when a person having ignored a warning to desist from seriously infringing the rights of others, having been given the right to be heard by a judge, and having had an order made, then deliberately breaches the order. Breach of an order is a criminal offence incurring a maximum fine of €3000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. An ASBO remains in force for two years and may be varied or discharged on application on notice.

Taispeánann an tábla thíos líon iomlán na n-arm tine agus pléascán a d'urghabh Gardaí i 2006.

Arm Tine agus Pléascáin a d'urghabh na Gardáí le linn 2006			
Arm Tine	Pléascáin agus Comhpháirteanna		
Gunnaí gráin	231	Granáidí Láimhe	2
Meaisínghunnaí	5	Gléasanna Pléascacha Soláthraithe	9
Raidhfíli	125	Buamaí Píopa	5
Gunnáin	82	Gairis Bhréige	5
Piostail/Aerghunnaí	356	Pléascán	1
Arm tine bréaga / Macasamhlacha	92	Granáidí Deataigh	4
Stiúdgunnaí	49	Buama Peitрил	1
Crosbhoghanna	8		
Gás CS / CN	15		
Gunnaí Pinn	1		
Beaignítí	1		
Gúnnaí Liathróid Péinte	3		
Sleághunnaí	1		
Tostóirí	5		
Radhairc	5		
Armlanna	29		
Scríostóirí Daonna	1		

The table below shows the total number of firearms and explosives seized by Gardáí in 2006.

Firearms and Explosives seized by Gardáí during 2006			
Firearms		Explosives and Components	
Shotguns	231	Hand Grenades	2
Machine Guns	5	Improvised Explosive Devices	9
Rifles	125	Pipe Bombs	5
Revolvers	82	Hoax Devices	5
Pistols/Airguns	356	Explosive	1
Imitation / Replica Guns	92	Smoke Grenades	4
Stun Guns	49	Petrol Bombs	1
Crossbows	8		
CS / CN Gas	15		
Pen Guns	1		
Bayonets	1		
Paintball Guns	3		
Spear Guns	1		
Silencers	5		
Sights	5		
Magazines	29		
Humane Killers	1		

### Básanna ar an mBóthar in aghaidh na Míosa 2000 go 2006 / Traffic Fatalities by Month - 2000 to 2006

Bliain/Year	Ean/Jan	Feabh/Feb	Márta/Mar	Aib/Apr	Beal/May	Meith/Jun	Iúil/Jul	Lún/Aug	Meán F/Sep	Deir. F/Oct	Samh/Nov	Noll/Dec	Iomlán/Total
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
2002	35	33	34	32	20	34	42	35	36	31	23	21	376
2003	20	21	33	23	38	37	32	26	20	34	30	21	335
2004	32	36	25	27	26	36	38	35	34	22	29	34	374
2005	33	37	26	23	41	22	41	24	31	44	34	40	396
2006	40	31	27	38	31	32	39	17	23	32	27	31	368



## STAITISTICÍ COIREACHTA

Is í seo an chéad Tuarascáil Bhliantúil de chuid an Gharda Síochána a eisíodh ó thosaigh an Lár-Oifig Staidrimh ag foilsiú staitisticí coireachta ráithe agus bliantúla. Cuireadh na socrúithe riachtanacha dlíthiúla, teicniúla agus eagraíochtúla i bhfeidhm le linn 2006 chun freagrachtaí an Lár-Oifig Staidrimh a chomhlíonadh sa mhéid seo.

Ba é 103,710 líon iomlán na gcoir-eanna ceannlíne a taifeadh i 2006 agus a d'fhoilsigh an Lár-Oifig Staidrimh arb ionann é agus méadu de 1.4% ar an 102,258 a taifeadh an bhliain roimhe.

Ba é 40% an ráta braite náisiúnta le haghaidh 2006 arb ionann é agus méadú de 5% i gcomparáid leis an ráta braite de 5% a taifeadh le haghaidh 2005. Taifeadtar an méadú is suntasaí sa ráta bhraite do chionta dúnbhásaithe mar ar taifeadh 62% i 2006 agus 78% i 2005. Taifeadh méadú sa ráta braite le haghaidh cionta ceannlíne ó 63% i 2005 go 71% i 2006. Mhéadaigh braiteacháin gadaíochta ó 36% i 2005 go 40% i 2006 agus méadaigh braiteacháin robálacha ó 38% go 44% i 2006.

### Clár Athstúirthe an Gharda don Óige

I 2006 chonacthas méadú de 17% i líon na n-atreuithe a rinneadh chuig an Oifig Náisiúnta d'Ógchiontóirí ar an mbliain roimhe. I gcaitheamh 2006 rinneadh meastóireacht ar an gClár

Ceartais Aisiríche. Leathnaíodh Clár Scoileanna an Gharda go meánscoileanna agus mhéadaigh líon na gcúairteanna scoile a rinne na Gardaí go mór.

Cionta Ceannlíne a tuairiscíodh don Gharda i 2005 agus 2006\*

Cineál Ciona	2006	2005
Dúnmharú	60	52
Dúnbhású	6	10
Éigníú baineannaigh	340	369
Éigníú alt 4	92	84
Eolas collaí neamhdhleathach	58	94
Tromionsaí gnéasach	18	7
Ionsaí gnéasach	1,097	1,143
Príosúnú neamhdhleathach	55	50
Fuadach	27	23
Ionsaí faoi ndear dochair	3,971	3,716
Gadaíocht ó dhuine	3,629	4,620
Gadaíocht ó M.P.V.	13,448	12,973
Gadaíocht ó shiopa	18,465	16,503
Gadaíocht rothair	310	500
Gadaíochtaí (eile)	20,621	20,321
Buirgléireacht	24,245	25,922
Trom-Bhuirgléireacht	287	277
Robáil bunáite / institiúide	1,102	1,151
Robáil airgead tirim / earraí faoi bhealach	31	44
Robáil ó dhuine	1,249	1,139
Coirioscadh	1,653	1,417
Seilbh drugaí chun díola nó soláthair	3,016	2,667
Seilbh arm tine	423	436
Scaoileadh arm tine	296	311
Cionta ceannlíne eile:	9,211	8,429
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>103,710</b>	<b>102,258</b>

Taispeántar an méid drugaí a urghabhadh sa tábla thíos agus bhí cannabis bainteach le 51% de na cásanna agus hearóin bainteach le 15% de na cásanna. Bhí eacstais i gceist i 10% den iomlán agus cóicín i 18%. de chásanna. Rinneadh roinnt urghabháil mar thoradh ar chomhoibríochtaí idir an Garda Síochána agus an tSeirbhís Custam.

CINEÁL DRUGA	Mionsonraí na ndrugáí urgafa	
	Méid	Cásanna
Cannabas	289,292 grams	511
Roisín Cannabais	6,951,803 grams	3,300
Plandaí Cannabais	606 plants	42
Hearóin (Diamorphine)	128,097 grams	1,115
Eacstais MDMA	146,013 taibléad, 106 grams, 1,500 millilitres	769
Eacstais MDEA	9 taibléad	2
Ketamine	21 grams	5
Amfataimíní	37,922 grams 6,399 taibléad	236
Coicín	190,193 grams	1,324
Diazepam	35,500 taibléad, 4 grams	129
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	197 taibléad	8
Flurazepam	417 capsules	22
Temazepam	9 taibléad	6
Alprazolam	91 taibléad	10
Methadone	2,336 millilíotar	23
Dihydrocodeine	339 taibléad	8
Ephedrine	106 taibléad, 6 capsules, 1375 millilíotar	4
Metilamfaitimín	136 grams	20
Psilocybin/psilocin	Mushroom samplaí	4
Khat	Samplaí beacáin	7
Dimethyltryptamine	2,000 millilíotar, 37 grams	4
LSD	1,528 units	1

Arm tine	ARM TINE / SEILBH ARM TRODA SRL. AMNESTY, 2006						
	Iomlán RCBAC	Iomlán Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	Iomlán Réigiún an Deiscirt	Iomlán Réigiún an Oirthir	Iomlán Réigiún an Iarthair	Iomlán Réigiún an Oirdeiscirt	Iomlán
Gunna	37	23	43	42	35	37	217
Gunna láimhe (Gunnán Píostail)	28	12	42	40	10	25	25
Raidhfíilí	27	10	31	21	14	22	22
Aerghunnáí (Raidhfíilí / píostail)	61	18	33	33	16	36	36
Stiúdhunna	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Gunna millín	29	1	10	3	4	7	54
Arm tine bréige	14	1	2	1	1	9	28
Píostail dúisithe	11	1	6	5	4	7	34
Sceana	52	2	22	22	3	7	108
Eile	35	4	9	12	4	14	78
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1002</b>

## CRIME STATISTICS

This is the first Annual Report of An Garda Síochána to issue since the Central Statistics Office (CSO) commenced publication of quarterly and annual crime statistics. The necessary legal, technical and organisational arrangements were put in place during 2006 to fulfill the responsibilities of the CSO in this respect.

The total number of headline crimes recorded in 2006 and published by the CSO was 103,710 which was an increase of 1.4% over the 102,258 recorded in the previous year.

The annual detection rate of 40% for 2006 was an increase of 5% when compared with the 35% detection rate recorded for 2005. The most significant increase in crime detection rates is recorded for homicide offences where 62% were detected in 2005 and 78% were detected in 2006. Headline assault offences recorded a detection rate increase from 63% in 2005 to 71% in 2006. Theft detections increased from 36% in 2005 to 40% in 2006 while robbery detections increased from 38% to 44% in 2006.

### Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme

In 2006 there was an increase of 17% in the number of referrals made to the National Juvenile Office over the previous year. During 2006 an evaluation of the Restorative Justice Programme was

carried out. The Garda Schools Programme was extended to secondary schools and there has been a significant increase in the number of school visits conducted by Gardaí.

Headline Offences Reported to Gardaí during 2006 and 2005\*

Offence Type	2006	2005
Murder	60	52
Manslaughter	6	10
Rape of a female	340	369
Rape section 4	92	84
Unlawful carnal knowledge	58	94
Aggravated sexual assault	18	7
Sexual assault	1,097	1,143
False imprisonment	55	50
Abduction	27	23
Assault causing harm	3,971	3,716
Theft from person	3,629	4,620
Theft from M.P.V.	13,448	12,973
Theft from shop	18,465	16,503
Theft of a pedal cycle	310	500
Theft (other)	20,621	20,321
Burglary	24,245	25,922
Aggravated burglary	287	277
Robbery of an establishment / institution	1,102	1,151
Robbery of cash / goods in transit	31	44
Robbery from the person	1,249	1,139
Arson	1,653	1,417
Possession of drugs for sale or supply	3,016	2,667
Possession of firearms	423	436
Discharging a firearm	296	311
Other headline offences:	9,211	8,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,710</b>	<b>102,258</b>

The quantity of drugs analysed is shown in the table below and cannabis was involved in 51% of cases while heroin was involved in 15% of cases. Ecstasy cases accounted for 10% of the total and cocaine accounted for 18%. A number of seizures arose from joint operations involving An Garda Síochána and the Customs Service.

Type of drug	Particulars of drugs seized	
	Quantity	Cases
Cannabis	289,292 grams	511
Cannabis Resin	6,951,803 grams	3,300
Cannabis Plants	606 plants	42
Heroin (Diamorphine)	128,097 grams	1,115
Ecstasy MDMA	146,013 tablets, 106 grams, 1,500 millilitres	769
Ecstasy MDEA	9 tablets	2
Ketamine	21 grams	5
Amphetamines	37,922 grams 6,399 tablets	236
Cocaine	190,193 grams	1,324
Diazepam	35,500 tablets, 4 grams	129
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	197 tablets	8
Flurazepam	417 capsules	22
Temazepam	9 tablets	6
Alprazolam	91 tablets	10
Methadone	2,336 millilitres	23
Dihydrocodeine	339 tablets	8
Ephedrine	106 tablets, 6 capsules, 1375 millilitres	4
Methylamphetamine	136 grams	20
Psilocybin/psilocin	Mushroom samples	4
Khat	Plant samples	7
Dimethyltryptamine	2,000 millilitres, 37 grams	4
LSD	1,528 units	1

Type of Weapon	FIREARMS / OFFENSIVE WEAPONS AMNESTY, 2006						
	Dublin Metropolitan Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Eastern Region	Western Region	South-Eastern Region	Total
Shotgun	37	23	43	42	35	37	217
Handgun (revolver / pistols)	28	12	42	40	10	25	25
Rifles	27	10	31	21	14	22	22
Air guns (revolver / pistols)	61	18	33	33	16	36	36
Stun guns	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Pellet guns	29	1	10	3	4	7	54
Imitation firearms	14	1	2	1	1	9	28
Starting pistols	11	1	6	5	4	7	34
Knives	52	2	22	22	3	7	108
Others	35	4	9	12	4	14	78
<b>Totals</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1002</b>