

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IRELAND



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July, 1983

SECURITY

- 1) General The Irish Government are firmly committed to the defeat of terrorism within the Republic and to ensuring that the Republic is not used as a base for terrorist attacks against Northern Ireland.
- 2) The Border The border separating Northern Ireland from the Republic is 280 miles (450 Kms) in length. It is artificial in nature and has no easily discernible pattern in that it crosses rivers, lakes, roads and even houses. The absence of physical barriers along almost all of its length makes the possibility of total security surveillance an impractical proposition. Nevertheless the border is patrolled by both the Army and the Gardai on a 24 hour basis. This border policing and patrolling is backed up by an effective network of cross-border communication links.
- 3) Strength of the Security Forces The total strength of the Garda Siochana as of the 31 March 1983 is 10838 which represents an increase of 66% in numbers since 1970. The total strength of the Army as of the 28 February 1983 is 14149; an increase of 65% since 1970.
- 4) Security Costs: The forecasted cost (1983) for total expenditure on security (army, gardai and prison service) is £506 million compared with £39 million in 1970/71. (1200% increase). Projected security costs this year directly attributable to the situation in Northern Ireland are £134 million. This represents 26.5% of total expenditure on security and about 3 times per head of population more than the equivalent cost to Britain.

5) Security Activity
in Border Areas

The following table outlines Irish Security Forces activity in border areas in 1982.

	<u>1982</u>
No. of military parties supplied for checkpoints	21032
No. of joint Garda/Army checkpoints in border areas	17035
No. of Army patrols in border areas	11234

6) Security Successes
(Arms finds etc)

The following table gives an idea of the successes achieved by Irish security forces through the seizure of firearms, explosives etc. by the Garda Siochana for the year 1982.

	<u>1982</u>
Guns	230
Rounds of Ammunition	57688
Detonators	81
Bombs, Mortars, Grenades etc.	43
Explosive Mixture	1120 kgs.

7) Security Measures
in the State

Both the IRA and the INLA are illegal organisations in the Republic and there is stringent anti-terrorist legislation in operation. A Special Criminal Court was established in 1972 to try terrorist suspected of certain scheduled offences. Since 1972 1749 persons have been charged (principally for firearms and explosives offences) in this Court, 1310 (75%) convicted and 439 acquitted. Some 220 persons have been convicted of membership of an illegal organisation since 1972. There are presently 175 persons in Irish prisons for terrorist type offences.

- 8) Firearms Controls In the Republic a strict licensing system is in operation which limits the holding of firearms by members of the public to firearms of a calibre of .22 or below, or sporting shotguns.
- 9) Explosives Substances: The possession of Ammonium Nitrate and Sodium Chlorate (both used in bomb making) is a criminal offence in the Republic as of course is the possession of all unauthorised commercial explosives and detonators.
- 10) Spillover of Violence from N.I. to the Republic Since 1972 some 45 people have been killed in terrorist explosions in the Republic and eight members of the Garda Siochana have been murdered by terrorist activity. Terrorist organisations have been responsible for a substantial share of the armed robberies which increased from 11 in 1970 to 306 in 1981 but fell to 158 in 1982. Because of tigher bank security measures the number of armed bank robberies has fallen in recent years with 20 recorded in 1982. This fall has however coincided with an increase in the number of armed robberies of post offices.
- 11) Extradition Irish Courts do not extradite persons charged with crimes which are claimed to be politically motivated. This is not unusual internationally. Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Norway reserve similar rights whereas France, Germany, and Belgium do not extradite their own nationals whether the offence be political or non-political. The recent Supreme Court decision in the McGlinchey case has indicated that a more strict view of what constitutes a political offence may be taken in future in extradition cases that come before Irish courts.

12) Extraterritorial
Legislation

Tables 1, 1a

Since 1976 provision exists in the form of the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act for the trial of persons in the Republic for crimes committed in Northern Ireland. To date there have been eight successful prosecutions under the Act.

13) Security
Cooperation
Generally

Table 3

There is active security between the police forces on both sides of the border. Members of the two forces meet one another regularly and as required.

Incursions

This table shows the total number of incursions, including aerial incursions which have been reported to the Department of Foreign Affairs in the period 1973 to 1982. The majority of these incursions have been of a relatively minor nature and have not created local outcry or public reaction.

Tables 4, 4a

Extra Security Costs to the Irish Exchequer
Attributable to the Northern Ireland
Situation, 1969-1982

These tables are designed to give an estimate of the costs incurred by the Exchequer as a direct result of the Northern Ireland situation. The figures they contain are based on a wide range of cost factors and can be taken as approximate rather than definitive.

Table 5

Security Statistics for Northern Ireland:
Terrorist Incidents 1969-1982

This table illustrates the level of terrorist violence in Northern Ireland for the period 1969-1982.

Tables 6a, 6b
Finds of Commercial Explosives in Northern
Statistics on Security

Table 6c
Origin of the commercial
explosives by security forces in
Contents

Tables 1, 1a

Fatal Casualties in Northern Ireland

This table shows the total number of people killed since the outbreak of violence in Northern Ireland in 1969 together with a breakdown showing the number of civilians, members of the RUC, British Army etc. killed.

Table 2

Permitted Overflights of the Border by British Military Aircraft

This table shows the number of occasions on which the British have been given permission to overfly the border in the period 1973-1982.

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Tables 6a, 6b

Finds of Commercial Explosives in Northern Ireland

Table 6a gives the origin of the commercial explosives found by security forces in Northern Ireland during the period 1976-1982. Table 6b shows the geographical location of explosives finds in Northern Ireland in 1982 with corresponding figures for 1981.

Tables 7a, 7b

Finds of detonators in Northern Ireland

Table 7a gives the origin of detonators found by security forces in Northern Ireland during the period 1976-1982. Table 7b shows the geographical location of detonator finds in Northern Ireland in 1982, with corresponding figures for 1981

Tables 8a, 8b

Seizures of firearms, explosives etc. by the Garda Síochána

These tables indicate the level of seizures of firearms, explosives etc. by the Garda Síochána in the 26 counties and the geographical location of the finds.

Table 9

Location of Fatal Casualties in Northern Ireland

This table shows the geographical location of fatal casualties in Northern Ireland during the period 1980-1982.

Source: RC statistics

TABLE 1

FATAL CASUALTIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983*	Total since 1969
<u>Total No. of Civilians Killed</u>	51	50	57	57	15	1,618
<u>Security Forces Casualties</u>						
Prison Officers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	
Army	38	8	10	21	5	371
UDR	10	9	13	7	1	128
RUC	9	3	13	8	9	124
RUC (Reserve)	5	6	8	4	3	61
<u>Total No. of Security Forces casualties</u>	62	26	44	40	18	674
<u>TOTAL Casualties</u>	113	76	101	97	33	2,302

* 1983 figures January-June only

Source: RUC statistics

TABLE 1A

FATAL CASUALTIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>Total No. of Civilians Killed</u>	12	23	115	321	171	166	216	245	69	50
<u>Security Forces Casualties</u>										
Prison Officers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Army	-	-	43	103	58	28	14	14	15	14
UDR	-	-	5	26	8	7	6	15	14	7
RLC	1	2	11	14	10	12	7	13	8	4
RLC (Reserve)	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	10	6	6
<u>Total No. of Security Forces casualties</u>	1	2	59	146	79	50	31	52	43	31
<u>TOTAL Casualties</u>	13	25	174	467	250	216	247	297	112	81

Source: RUC

TABLE 2

PERMITTED OVERFLIGHTS BY BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT (excluding air/sea rescue)

Year	Security	Transport	Clonony Salient	Meteorological Research	Ordnance Survey	2 KM Overflights	1979 Incident related Overflights	TOTAL
1974	6	-	23	-	28	-	-	57
1975	86	2	48	-	10	-	-	146
1976	40	9	40	8	5	8	-	110
1977	18	7	78	-	-	16	-	119
1978	16	4	32	-	2	10	-	64
1979	23	90	23	-	23	-	-	159
1980	11	28	11	-	12	-	-	62
1981	55	10	24	2	12	-	-	104
1982	17	10	24	10	-	-	-	61
TOTAL TO DATE	272	160*	303	20	92	34	1	882

* This figure does not include a very substantial number of permitted overflights of high altitude British aircraft between Britain and North America.

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

TABLE 3

Incursions by the British Army and other
Northern Ireland Forces

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Total</u>
1973	33	43	76
1974	53	79	132
1975	36	35	71
1976	31	27	58
1977	9	24	33
1978	25	40	65
1979	24	27	51
1980	26	29	55
1981	18	38	56
1982	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>49</u>
	<u>283</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>646</u>

Table B

Pattern of Incursions for 1982

<u>Month</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	3	2	5
February	1	1	2
March	5	3	8
April	1	4	5
May	2	4	6
June	2	1	3
July	2	1	3
August	3	1	4
September	-	-	-
October	5	3	8
November	2	1	3
December	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>49</u>

Notes:

1. In the first column are Department of Finance estimates, compiled with the assistance of other Departments. Some variations in methods of calculation have been introduced with effect from 1982.

2. Figures for 'total security expenditure' are the net expenditure on the following items: Minister for Justice, Garda, Prisons, Courts, Defence and any Pensions, and expenditure plans for 1983 were taken as advance proofs of 1982.

3. Population data are taken from 'Vital Statistics, 1978', Census of Population Reports and internal departmental estimates.

TABLE 4

Extra Security costs to the Irish Exchequer attributable
to the Northern Ireland situation, 1969 to 1983

	Extra security costs due to NI situation	Total RI expenditure on security	Extra costs as percentage of total expenditure	Extra costs per head of RI population
	IR£m	IR£	%	IR£/head
1969/70	2	13	6.5	1
1970/71	3	39	7.7	1
1971/72	7	46	15.2	2
1972/73	11	61	18.0	4
1973/74	15	76	19.7	5
1974 (9 months)	15	70	21.4	5
1975	33	131	15.2	10
1976	40	149	26.8	12
1977	47	168	28.0	14
1978	55	195	28.2	17
1979	60	241	24.9	18
1980	80	315	25.4	24
1981	99	410	24.1	29
1982	125	488	25.6	36
1983 (f)	134	506	26.5	38

Notes:

1. The figures in the first column are Department of Finance estimates, compiled with the assistance of other Departments. Some modifications in methods of calculations have been introduced with effect from 1982.

2. The figures for 'total security spending are the net expenditure on the following Votes:
Office of the Minister for Justice, Garda, Prisons, Courts, Defence and Army Pensions,
including voted capital items.

Figures from 1969/70 to 1981 are from the Appropriation Accounts. The estimated outturn for 1982 and expenditure plans for 1983 were taken from advance proofs of final Book of Estimates for 1983

3. Population data are taken from "Vital Statistics, 1978", Census of Population reports and internal departmental estimates.

TABLE 4A

Expenditure on security in NI by UK Exchequer, 1974-1983

Categories	Expenditure on law, order and protective services and NI		Extra costs of British Army in NI	Cost of NI security to UK Exchequer per head of UK population	
	Shootings	Bombs	Incendiarics	TOTALS	
	St.£m		St.£m		St.£/head
1974/5	109		33		3
1975/6	150		60		4
1976/7	168		65		4
1977/8	178		69		4
1978/9	206		81		5
1979/80	250		96		6
1980/1	312		111		8
1981/2	344		149(2)		8
1982/3	369		134		9
1983/4	398		n.a.		n.a.

Notes:

1. Estimates of NI expenditure on Law, Order and Protective services are in current prices and are derived from UK Supply Estimates, Class XV for 1974/5 to 1977/78, and from 'the Government's Expenditure Plans, 1983-84 to 1985-86' for years 1978/9 to 1983/4.

2. Estimates of the extra costs of the British Army in NI have been derived from a series of Parliamentary Answers. A new basis of calculation was introduced in 1981/2.

3. Population data from the UK are for 1 January each year as reported in Eurostat demographic statistics, 1980.

TABLE 5

SECURITY STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND
Terrorist Incidents 1969-1982

Categories	Shootings	Bombs	Incendiaries	TOTALS
1969	-	8	-	8
1970	213	170	-	383
1971	1,756	1,515	-	3,271
1972	10,628	1,853	-	12,481
1973	5,018	1,520	-	6,538
1974	3,206	1,113	270	4,589
1975	1,805	635	56	2,496
1976	1,908	1,192	239	3,339
1977	1,081	535	608	2,224
1978	755	633	115	1,503
1979	728	564	60	1,352
1980	642	400	2	1,720
1981	1,142	529	49	1,720
1982	547	332	36	915
1983 [†]	195	169	-	364

* includes devices defused

† January-June

Source: RUC statistics

TABLE 6A

Finds of Commercial Explosives in Northern Ireland

Year		I.I.E. Undyed	I.I.E. Dyed	Other	Total
1976	KG.	505.23	38.41	64.6	608.24
	%	83.1%	6.3%	10.6%	100%
1977	KG.	166.11	22.95	47.02	236.08
	%	70.4%	9.7%	19.9%	100%
1978	KG.	50.93	1.85	34.23	87.01
	%	58.6%	2.2%	39.2%	100%
1979	KG.	51.45	5.6	5.8	62.85
	%	81.8%	8.9%	9.2%	100%
1980	KG.	28.79	-	0.8	29.59
	%	97.2%		2.7%	100%
1981	KG.	59.51	2.5	2.68	64.69
	%	91.9%	3.8%	4.1%	100%
1982	KG.	87.37	-	-	87.37
	%	100%			100%

Key: IIE Undyed: Manufactured by Irish Industrial Explosives for use in the South.

IIE Dyed: Manufactured by Irish Industrial Explosives for use in Northern Ireland.

Other: Manufactured elsewhere, of uncertain origin or not known if dyed.

Source: From statistics supplied by British Embassy.

TABLE 6B

Geographical location of explosives finds in Northern Ireland, 1982*

	No. of Finds	As % of all finds	Quantity Found	A % of total Quantity found
<u>Category (a)</u>				
Belfast and adjacent towns	21 (21)	44.6% (52.5%)	49.27 kg. (34.32 kg.)	50% (60.40%)
<u>Category (b)</u>				
Rural towns/villages and county areas - non-border	8 (6)	17% (15%)	13.75% 9.7 kg.)	13.9% 17%
<u>Category (c)</u>				
Border Towns	14 (12)	29.7% (30%)	30.35 kg. (12.7%)	30.85% 22.35%
<u>Category (d)</u>				
Rural border areas - open country and small villages	4 (1)	8.5% (2.5%)	5.001 kg. (0.1 kg)	5.08% (0.175%)
TOTAL	47 (40)	100% (100%)	98.37 (56.82 kg)	100% (100%)

*Figures for 1981 in brackets.

Source: from statistics supplied by British Embassy

TABLE 7A

Geographical Finds of Detonators in Northern Ireland

Year		G.B. made for the Republic	G.B. made for N. Ireland	U.S. made - illegal in U.K	Unmarked	Other	Total
1976	Qty.	588	35	197	438	10	1,268
	%	46.4%	2.7%	15.5%	34.5%	0.9%	100%
1977	Qty.	273	21	35	445	8	782
	%	34.9%	2.7%	4.5%	56.9%	1%	100%
1978	Qty.	149	2	10	2	83	24
	%	60.6%	0.8%	4.1%	0.8%	33.7%	100%
1979	Qty.	58	10	6	212	15	301
	%	19.2%	3.3%	1.9%	70.4%	4.9%	100%
1980	Qty.	26	-	20	81	13	140
	%	18.5%	0%	14.2%	57.8%	9.2%	100%
1981	Qty.	59	2	26	119	13	219
	%	26.9%	0.9%	11.8%	54.3%	5.9%	100%
1982	Qty.	61	2	47	73	50	233
	%	26.1%	0.8%	20.1%	31.3%	21.4%	100%

Source: from statistics supplied by British Embassy

TABLE 7B

Geographical location of detonators finds in Northern Ireland, 1982*

Category (a)	No. of Finds	As % of all finds	Quantity Found	A % of total Quantity found
	Total No. (1981)	Non-Border Areas (1981)	Border Areas (1981)	
Belfast and adjacent towns	33 (34)	33.6% (33.6%)	90 (75)	39.3% (38.6%)
Rural towns/villages and county areas - non-border	28 (28)	28.5% (27.7%)	44 (53)	19.2% (27.3%)
Border Towns	24 (32)	24.4% (31.6%)	71 (58)	31.0% (29.8%)
Rural border areas - open country and small villages	13 (7)	13.2% (6.9%)	24 (8)	10.4% (4.1%)
TOTAL	98 (101)	100% (100%)	299 (199)	100% (100%)

*Figures for 1981 in brackets.

Source: from statistics supplied by British Embassy

TABLE 8A

Number of seizures of firearms explosives etc.

by the Garda Siochána

Year	Total No. of seizure	Non-Border Areas		Border Areas	
		No.	As % of total	No.	As % of total
1979	67	20	29.8%	47	70.2%
1980	114	40	35.1%	74	64.9%
1981	185	82	44.3%	103	55.7%
1982	166	76	45.7%	90	54.3%

Source: figures supplied by the Department of Justice

Explosives:

Explosive mixture	1,400 lbs	17 lbs	40 lbs	3,120 lbs	428 lbs	1,120 lbs
Sticks of Cellignite	10 lbs	21 lbs	100	200 lbs	12 lbs	6 + 5 lbs
Diesel oil	1000 gal	100	100	100	100	-
Nitro boxes	500 lbs	100	100	100	100	-
Assembled bombs	4	100	100	100	100	100
Incendiary devices	100	100	100	100	100	1

TABLE 9

Location of Fatal Casualties in Northern Ireland

	1980		1981		1982		1983*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1) Belfast and adjacent towns (Belfast alone)	40 (35)	56 (49)	56 (46)	53 (43)	39 (30)	41 (32)	13 (12)	40.5 (37.5)
(2) Rural Towns/Villages and Country Areas - non-border	6	8.5	12	11	17	18	8	25
(3) Border Towns	6	8.5	22	21	18	19	6	19
(4) Rural Border Areas - Open Country and Small villages	19	27	16	15	21	22	5	15.5

* January-June